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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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☞ This number of the Farmer is made up in the absence of Mr. COLMAN. Mr. BATEHAM is expected home about the 10th of April. He informs us that his health is much improved by his winter's perigrinations. Our readers may expect to hear from him through the next number, and he hopes that his numerous friends, whose kind favors in years past he has not forgotten, will again contribute their valuable assistance, as well as those who have enlisted in the cause since he committed the helm to other hands.

☞ We are glad to hear again from an old correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, WILLIAM GARBUTT, Esq. It is the experience of such veteran cultivators of the soil which younger farmers want to find in our columns; and if such men will only furnish an abundance of similar materials, we shall soon have an ample subscription list, and the benefit of the information will be seen and felt as extensively as the mails traverse the country.

☞ Any person wishing to examine a specimen of paper made of mulberry leaves, by Dr. SPENCER, of Petersburgh, Va., can do so by calling at this office. It came to us from a member of the late New England Silk Convention. One of the advantages of this discovery will be to enable the silk grower to use profitably all his *after* crops of leaves. The paper is soft and exceedingly tough, but dark colored, like the Chinese, owing probably to imperfect bleaching.

TOWN ASSOCIATIONS.

State and County Societies for improvement in agriculture have done much, in this country and abroad, towards making "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before;" and their efficiency is always in proportion to the interest which is excited in the public mind in relation to their operations. To increase this interest, a ball has been recently set in motion which bids fair to have an extensive and beneficial influence. It is the formation of a Farmers' Club in each town, so that they may conveniently meet often to compare views; prompt each other to new efforts; make known new experiments; disseminate useful agricultural publications, distribute new seeds, and be in readiness to act in concert at County and State Fairs.

It will be seen in another part of this paper, that one of these Associations has been formed in Sweden, in this county; and a correspondent at Darien writes, "We have organized a Farmer's Club in this town, and I will endeavor to send you our doings in time for your next paper"

"In union there is strength;" and if those who engage in these Associations manifest sufficient zeal and perseverance to "make them go," the example will soon be followed it is hoped in every town in the country.

PORK.

At Cincinnati the pork season opened this year by the sale of two thousand five hundred hogs, at $2 per cwt., the same price as last year. A wag, well acquainted in that region, assures us that the article will never go again as low as $1 50, for the hogs have had a "strike," and declared that they can not afford to crack acorns for that price.

"FRUIT GARDENS."

Under this head, we give in this number, an article written by our old friend, DAVID THOMAS, of Cayuga County, containing much valuable information on the subject of cultivating fruit—information which should be in the hands of every man. It is seasonable, and coming from one of the most experienced horticulturists of the country, the recommendations may be followed with almost implicit confidence.

ENCOURAGING.

A farmer writes, "I have lent my January and February numbers of the Farmer to almost every family in the neighborhood, and one result is, they are worn thread-bare, and I confide in your generosity to replace them before I want them to bind; or rather to your sense of justice for value received; for the names herewith sent as subscribers were obtained by that simple process: and I do believe if those two numbers could be thus circulated and read in every town, you would no longer dream of a meagre list of patrons. For one, I am convinced nothing tends more to benefit us than such a publication; and I am determined to wake up the farming community in this region to the subject. Send me ten more papers at a venture."

Lard Oil Factories in Rochester.

We have, we believe, no less than three of these establishments in this city; and unless something occurs greatly to enhance the price of pork, they bid fair to do a good business. One thing is certain, while oil is one dollar a gallon, farmers may depend on a steady market for their hogs at better prices than though these facilities for converting them into cash did not exist among us.

Doubts may yet exist in the minds of those who have not tried the lard oil, or who have been deceived by an inferior kind, whether it is equal to the best whale oil. To be qualified to judge in this matter, we lately purchased some of Mr. DYER, of his own manufacture, and to give it a fair test, used a clean can, and clean lamps with new wicks, & so far it works to our entire satisfaction. [It should be kept free from other oil or impurities.] We have heard several who have used it during the winter say, it is no longer an experiment with them—it is as good as the best, and somewhat cheaper. It is limpid, and nearly as colorless as alcohol. The candles, too, manufactured by Mr. D. of the same material, are apparently solid as marble, and burn as well as the best sperm. He is putting up a press of greater power than the one hitherto used, and hopes to improve and extend gradually this important branch of our manufactures.

Plowing in Egypt.

Egypt, once the granary of the world, would now be a poor place for American farmers to go for models for agricultural implements, if their plows may be taken as a specimen. Mr. MILLARD, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, in his "Journal of Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræ and the Holy Land, during 1841-2," just published in this city, gives but little from that country to excite our envy or emulation, and all who know him will place the most implicit confidence in his statements. We subjoin an observation made by him while passing up the Nile. He says,

"The plain of the Delta was spread out in beautiful prospect on every hand. We passed several Arabs engaged in plowing and sowing. * * * The mode of agriculture which we here witnessed, reminded me of ancient oriental customs. They were plowing with oxen. A pole, separating the oxen about six feet from each other, was laid on the necks of the animals, and fastened with ropes instead of ox-bows. The beam of the plow was of sufficient length to be tied to the pole that crossed the cattle's necks. The plow had no mould-board, but was simply a piece of wood shod and pointed with iron. The furrows, in passing over the field, were made near each other. This is plowing in Egypt; and this is the uniform apparatus for turning up the soil in that country."

The Past and the Present.

We have a communication from a friend who we hope will write to us frequently, which he prefaces with the following unassuming remarks:

"If you ever think any thing of mine worth publishing, you will have to take the trouble to correct it; for, like most of the young pioneers of Western New York, in my younger days, I had not the advantages of education, and very little opportunity for self-improvement,—no leisure but winter evenings or the Sabbath; no evening light but the fire; no books but a few on divinity, and no one to give instructions. All this afforded very little encouragement to improvement. The general poverty of the first settlers, allowed them little leisure from procuring the necessaries of life. They had the tremendous forest to clear away, houses to build, roads and bridges to make, provisions to raise for themselves and families, and very little cleared ground to produce it from, and nothing but their hands to do it with. BUT THEY DID IT." G.

GARDEN MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

The month of April, to the Gardener, is one of the most important in the year. With this month, in our latitude, we may as a general thing, calculate on the commencement of spring labors, and these include a *great deal*. We shall endeavor to remind the readers of the "Farmer" of a few of the more important ones; and if any *one* will be brought to memory and *performed*, that would otherwise have been forgotten, then the reader, in that case *alone*, will be benefitted as much as his whole year's subscription amounts to.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING—May still be cut, but it should be done immediately. They should be placed in a cool cellar till wanted—the lower ends inserted in earth or sand. Select the best kinds only, and have them properly set, and your labor will not be in vain.

PRUNING—Should be performed now. Orchards that have been neglected and the heads of the trees become dense with branches, should be properly thinned out immediately. Plum and Cherry trees should not be pruned at this season, as they are apt to *gum*. Summer is a better time, after the rush of sap has subsided.

GRAPE VINES—That were not pruned in the fall, nor last month, may yet be attended to, as the season is not very forward. In this matter not a day should be lost. Foreign varieties that have been protected during winter, may now be uncovered, and receive a careful pruning, and be put in proper order for growing.

STRAWBERRY BEDS—Should be uncovered and dressed soon as the weather will permit. Beds of *Tulips, Hyacinths*. and other bulbous roots, the same.

TENDER OR HALF HARDY SHRUBS AND PLANTS, ROSES, &c.—That have been protected during winter, may now be uncovered, and any portions of dead wood or unsightly branches pruned off.

PLANTING OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, HARDY SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.—Should be done as soon as the ground is in a workable condition. Persons wishing to make selections, will be furnished with Catalogues *gratis* by the nurserymen. See their advertisement in this paper. Let your selections be *good*—from a *reliable source*, and none other; and have them planted in the very best manner. The Catalogues of some of the nurserymen contain useful directions. Refer to them.

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, &c.—May be transplanted. Dont neglect these small fruits. They are easily cultivated, and by bestowing on them a little labor and care, they will furnish you with many a healthful and pleasant dish when other fruit is scarce.

FLOWER BORDER.—The ground intended for fine annual and perennial flower seeds, should be spaded carefully as soon as practicable, and a good supply of short, well-rotted manure incorporated. Some *good* gardeners may have done this in the fall. If so, all the better.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

At this season of the year, market gardeners usually have their hot beds in full operation. This year we know of

none who have yet commenced. The winter which has been unusually severe, continues in full rigor. While writing to-day, (March 23) the snow is blowing violently from the west. The supply of forced vegetables will be late coming into market. But very few farmers force any; and they, of all others, have the greatest facilities. Their abundance of fresh stable manure, their long winters of leisure to prepare their frames and lights, might enable them to have a constant and plentiful supply of delicious vegetables during the whole season. Whereas, by depending entirely on the common garden growth, as most farmers do, the summer is half gone before a vegetable makes its appearance on their tables. One or two moderate sized frames would raise cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, celery, tomato, cucumber and melon plants enough for a family garden. Radishes and lettuce may also be grown and fit for use at a very early season. Those who have no hot bed and do not intend to have any, must select a warm border, sheltered from the north and west winds, with a dry, warm soil, and as soon as it is in a sufficiently dry state to be worked, and dange from frost over, they should sow the following for early use.

POTATOES.—Plant ash-leaved kidney, early frame, or early manly, in drills, 18 inches apart.

BEANS—Early 6 weeks, China dwarf, &c.

PEAS.—Sow a few early frame or early Warwick. Several new kinds have been introduced, which are very highly spoken of, viz: *Cedo Nulli*—very early and productive; Prince Albert—said to have been fit for use in 42 days from sowing. These should receive a fair trial.

CABBAGE.—Sow early York or early vanack. Also cauliflower, brocoli, celery, lettuce, early short top radish, early horn carrot, &c. &c.

Plant asparagus and rhubarb. ☞ Roots are to be had at the nurseries.

Also set out top Onions for early use.

After your seeds have been sown, and a frosty night is apprehended, your seed beds should be covered with boards or matts.

Beds intended for permanent crops, should be dug and manured where necessary; all walks and borders kept neat and clean. Cabbage stumps, &c., should be all cleared off and not left in piles around the fences. P. B.

Productiveness of the White Sugar Beet.

One of the proprietors of the New Genesee Farmer last summer procured at the Rochester Seed Store twenty-five cents worth of White Sugar Beet seed, which was soaked three or four days in warm rain water, and then sowed in five drills, one hundred and forty feet long and two feet apart. The soil was black muck, but had been somewhat exhausted by four or five successive crops of potatoes without manure; and previous to being sowed with beets, had only received a moderate quantity of stable manure, plowed in, and the land then harrowed and cross-plowed into ridges as before mentioned. The top of each ridge was then parted lengthwise by the end of the hoe handle and the seeds dropped in about two inches apart, slightly covered and trod down. When the plants were up and of proper size, a small plow was run each way between the rows, and the grass and weeds pulled up; the vacancies were also filled by transplanting from places where the plants needed thinning out, and afterwards where found to be too thick the smaller ones were used for greens. When pulled late in the fall, they filled a two bushel basket heaping full FORTY-EIGHT times after the tops had been cut off!—ninety-eight bushels from a strip of land, on the edge of a potatoe patch, 140 by 10 feet—equal to 2,986 bushels to an acre! Many were from eighteen inches to two feet in circumference, and tapered off to a point, with but few roots. They were mostly solid, free from strings or pith, and when boiled for table use during the winter, were tender, sweet and juicy. It need not be added that cattle eat such food raw voraciously, and so far as this experiment goes, hay and beets are next thing to grass for cows that give milk.

PREMIUM OX.

One of the oxen which drew a prize at the Agricultural Fair at Albany, was slaughtered at Utica as an especial sacrifice for the anniversary of Washington's birth-day. It weighed when alive 2,684 pounds—was raised by Mr. JEWETT, of New Hartford, who, the Utica Observer says, always has the heaviest cattle in the country—and had been in the possession of Mr. Jones, of Utica, one year.

Fruit and Forest Trees---Progress of Horticulture in Indiana, &c. &c.

There is nothing more pleasing to the real lovers and friends of rural improvement, than to watch the rapid developement of a refined and elegant taste for the culture of fruits, shade trees, and flowers, in every part of the land; and there is, perhaps, no method by which this taste can be cherished and promoted more effectually, than by giving publicity, from time to time, to whatever facts having a bearing on this subject, we may be able to collect from every section of the country.

I have just opened the March number of the Magazine of Horticulture, (a work which I wish with all my heart had a more extensive circulation,) and the first article which meets my eye, is an excellent letter from the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Indianapolis, Ia.; a gentleman whose good taste and unceasing energy in the cause of horticulture, is exerting a happy and permanent influence on the city where he lives, and which will spread, and is already spreading, throughout the whole state. He says:

"At our October Fair was exhibited the greatest variety of fruits and flowers ever exhibited in this state; perhaps I may say in the West. From 55 to 60 varieties of apples were shown, and forty-three new seedling apples competed for a premium.

"A branch of the R. I. Greening two feet in length, bearing 15 apples, weighing 12 pounds 9 ounces. You will see a beet mentioned, weighing 32 pounds. You will also see three seedling apples named, and recommended for cultivation—*Tariff*, *Red Jacket*, and *Osceola*. The first two, capital fall apples; the last supposed to be a first rate winter apple."

He also mentions that "a premium of $50 is offered for seedling apples, and other premiums to encourage gardens, the obtaining of choice fruit trees, introduction of hardy flowers, &c. Our great design," he adds, "is to awaken in the body of the people, *among farmers*, artizans, and men of small means, a taste for fruits and flowers, and to fill the state from the beginning with them ost select varieties."

Noble objects these, indeed; eminently worthy of the best heads and hearts in the land. We hope the time is not very far distant when they will find promoters in every city, town and village in the country.

With regard to shade trees, Mr. Beecher remarks, that "A number of public spirited gentlemen have associated to plant all the private streets in this town with shade trees. We shall select from the ample stock of our own forests mostly. But it is proposed to put in a number of plum and pear trees; the first being a beautiful shaped tree as well as fruitful, and the plum, it is thought, will be free from the curculio if planted on a highway. In the three squares upon which stand the State House, Court House, and Governor's house, it is proposed to gather and plant a specimen of ALL our forest trees." Here is a method adopted, away amongst the western wilds, to adorn the streets and parks and public places, which many of our oldest places might imitate, both to their credit and comfort.

The tasteful and public spirited residents of every village in the land, should forthwith associate their efforts for the purpose of planting their streets with shade and fruit trees. If this spirit should once get abroad, how beautifully our country villages, and even our large cities, would be transformed; and before half a century, we might even hope to see our public highways lined with fruit and shade trees, like those of Germany; so that the weary traveler might rest and refresh himself beneath them.

What nobler act could the city fathers of our own Rochester do, than to plant and rear up specimens of all our own beautiful forest trees, in those public squares that now stand neglected—disfigured with dead trees, planted by some unskilful or careless hand, having more the appearance of an intended burlesque than a *real embellishment*. Nothing adds more to the comfort and beauty of a place, or speaks more intelligibly the taste of its inhabitants, than these majestic forest trees. Who that has seen and not admired those noble elms of New Haven, and the giant Lindens of Philadelphia? They are no less the objects of universal admiration of refined taste, than are the finest specimens of architectural design, or other superior works of art.

I present these remarks at this time, because the planting season is at hand. The work should be commenced as soon as the frost has left the ground and it has become settled enough to work. P. B.

ROCHESTER, March 23, 1843.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

We have received from a friend at Auburn, a copy of the address delivered January 10, 1843, before the Agricultural Society of old Cayuga, by HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq. As might be expected from the county which boasts such men as DAVID THOMAS and his associates, this address abounds with plain, matter-of-fact observations, the result of experience, which are worthy of a more extensive dissemination than can be given them in a pamphlet. We will endeavor to copy liberally from it hereafter. We are satisfied our farmers want more of this kind of reading, and less of theoretical speculations.

BOOTS AND SHOES

May be greatly preserved and the feet kept dry, by using tallow melted with rosin, (two parts of tallow to one of rosin) well mixed and applied warm, (not hot enough to burn the leather) with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper leather will absorb any more. Tallow or any grease becomes rancid and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. If it is desired that the leather should take a polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lampblack. When the coat of tallow and rosin is thoroughly dried in, rub over the wax and turpentine, but do not dry it in before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax, and shine like a mirror. An individual who used these preparations says, "I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years, (no shoes) and think I shall not require any others for the next six years to come."

Mr. Wadsworth's Address.

One of the leading papers in Utica, re-publishes entire the Address of the President of the State Agricultural Society, delivered at the annual meeting at Albany, on the 18th January, and remarks:

"It is a production of extraordinary merit, and we solicit for it an attentive perusal. We can promise our readers that they will be richly compensated for their trouble. ONEIDA is an agricultural as well as manufacturing county, and her citizens have a deep interest in all that relates to the pursuits of the husbandman. We feel assured, therefore, that in presenting this excellent Address of Mr. Wadsworth, the President of the State Agricultural Socioty, we shall but comply with the wishes and expectations of the mass of our readers. There is no interest more important than that of the farmer, and none more worthy of public consideration and regard. The cultivation of the soil is one of the noblest occupations of life, and it deserves and should receive far greater attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. Although much has already been done to advance and elevate this department of human industry, it must be confessed a vast deal remains to be accomplished. The various modes of tillage—the different farming utensils employed—and the quality of stock and of agricultural products, are still susceptible of improvement to a degree far beyond any thing that has yet been attained. There is a wide field of interesting inquiry and useful knowledge spread out before the enlightened and industrious cultivator of the earth, and there is every motive of honor and profit, to induce him to enter upon it. The increased quantity and the enhanced value of the fruits of his toil united with the pleasure which new and valuable discoverics always impart to the mind, will be his sure reward."

PURE MILK.

Much of the milk now used in the city of New York is sent from Orange county to Piedmont by the New York and Erie Railroad, and from thence to the city by steamboats. It has surprised many that the milk thus furnished, reaches its destination in such a state as to be preferred to that from any other quarter. Some of the Long Island milk-men have endeavored to injure their new competitors, by insinuating that some chemical preparation is used to preserve the sweetness of the Orange county milk; but a "Goshen Farmer" says it is not so; that if PURE milk is kept COLD, it can be preserved sweet for days, even in warm weather; and gives the following account of the manner adopted in this case: "The cows are milked early in the morning at Goshen and its vicinity—the milk put into cans containing from 60 to 75 quarts, into which a tin tube filled with ice is inserted, and stirred until the animal heat is ex-

pelled from the milk. It is then sent by the Railroad, and arrives, a distance of 80 miles, at the milk depots (which are numerous in the city,) in four and a half hours. The tube filled with ice is again inserted, and the milk kept cool and sweet until sold." He adds, "It can be well afforded to the public at four cents the quart, of which the farmer gets two cents the quart, and is well satisfied, as it yields him more than butter at 25 cents the pound."

We publish the subjoined with much pleasure, deeming the suggestions useful, and in the main, important.

The list of premiums proposed on crops, should certainly be published before the season for sowing; and on winter wheat and some other culture, obviously a year should be given. The appointment of committees for judges in every department, should be made and announced at the winter meeting. The rule for putting the owner's name and residence, and having the whole history of the animal exhibited, written out on a pasteboard card, and placed on the stake or pen where the animal is presented, is very important. Such a card may easily be furnished by the Secretary, who should have an assistant, if occasion require, when the animal is brought on to the ground in the morning. This rule should be absolute. We have experienced enough of the inconvenience of its omission. No animal or article for exhibition, should be allowed to be entered but at the Secretary's office, nor after a certain hour in the day; nor removed from the ground until the hour fixed by the Society, say three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The suggestions in regard to the trial of plows and the plowing match, are excellent; and the plan of the boys' match we highly approve. The perfect execution of the art of plowing cannot be attained but by early and most careful practice; and early emulation in this matter would have a powerful influence. We should be glad to see the boys beat the men in this matter. We think the Genesee County boys would give them a fair pull.

The other suggestions we leave. The only objection we have ever heard urged against such rules is, that the farmers cannot be brought up to them. Then leave them behind. We do not believe a word of this. Only let the directors and committees themselves be punctual, exact and absolute, and never yield a hair's breadth of a good and well established rule; and let this be understood, and there will be no difficulty. The common saying that it is nine o'clock until it is ten, or ten o'clock until it is eleven, is in our opinion, in its character and its effects, an absolute immorality. Any honest man who would take shelter under it, there is some reason to fear would not hesitate at picking his neighbor's pockets; for what is a man's time but his money? When once you begin to grant indulgences and absolutions, there is no end to them. The fixed rules of rail-road cars and steam-boats make even the most indifferent punctual; and it is very rare that even the laziest dogs are either left or belated. He may be quite sure it will not happen a second time.

Management of Agricultural Societies and Fairs.

BY A MEMBER OF THE GENESEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

B——, February 1, 1843.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As it is now the inclement season of the year, and long winter evenings, I would suggest a few ideas relative to the management of our Agricultural Society, viz: the Genesee County Agricultural Society, for the past year, so that some of the causes of complaint may be by the Executive Committee justly considered and weighed. Without correct management all such Societies are prone to retrogade in their advancement, which is certainly to be regretted, as no institution of such vital importance to the agricultural portion of community should be allowed to falter.

The list of premiums was not made out last year until near the last of June, and was published in the Advocate on the 28th of that month, requiring all who should wish to enter their crops for premiums, to be entered on or before the 4th of July following, being only six days, excepting corn, potatoes and root crops. This should not be. The object of the Society is improvement in the culture and management of farm products; and for this purpose a premium is offered to the man who shall produce the best crops through scientific and practical cultivation. That the honor and name of receiving a premium, together with the amount thereof, should act as a stimulant, and is an incentive to competition, he should of course know what premiums are to be awarded prior to the time of preparing the ground in the spring. This was the reason that not a single sample of small or English grain was exhibited at our last fair. This was the case with many articles in the list, the premiums for which should have been known certainly by the 20th of March preceding the following fair.

The committees on all articles of importance, should be appointed before the day of the fair, so that competent and skilful judges may be selected; for there is a very great difference of opinion as regards the utility of form in live stock, for which our county stands comparatively high, and inquiry on this subject should be encouraged. On the day of the fair every thing is bustle, bustle.

It would be an excellent regulation, and should be made absolute, that the owner's name and place of residence, together with the age, pedigree, manner of keeping, &c., of his stock, attested by his signature, should be posted up over every animal entered; as on such days many persons who are unable to ascertain the owners of particular animals who come from abroad are desirous of improving their stocks by purchase or exchange.

If other people are like myself in such matters, they would want no stock but such as would improve their present stock on the same keeping. Regulations should also be made so that a person bringing stock to the fair should not be kept waiting for hours because he had not and could not get a ticket of membership, as he could procure that afterwards, and on comparing members of the Society with the names of persons over every animal, it would soon be discovered whether any man chose to bring stock to the fair without becoming a member. If, however, this should happen, such cattle should be expelled from the yard, unless from out of the county. I hardly think any man mean enough to wish to exhibit his stock in this county who would not be willing to pay fifty cents, the fee of membership.

The committee on Plows and Plowing should be men of good practical knowledge, who should be instructed to report, after a thorough trial with the same team on the different plows offered, with a correct dynamometer, the comparative merits of each in case of draft and workmanship performed, and give preference to the plow which cut the same furrow slice with the least resistance of draft, and performed the work in the best manner, and all the plows should be held by some one of the committee.

At the time of the general plowing match, the committee to report on plowing should not be on the ground at the time of performance, and should not know to whose plowing they gave the preference until after their report had been made. Also a boys' match should come off. Boys, say from 14 to 18 might make up the match. Plowing is an art which cannot be too much encouraged. Every Agricultural Society should own a dynamometer or procure one to test the plows.

I would also ask the President what became of the first twenty volumes that came to this county, containing the transactions of the State Society. If distributed, by whom, to whom, and by what authority. I understand that those that have lately come, or are expected soon, are to be distributed as premiums, which is right.

I would also suggest that after the fair, the report of the same should be published immediately thereafter, and not postponed eight or ten weeks. It should be published in every paper in the county for the general information of its inhabitants. I believe a motion was made and carried, at the instance of Col. Hannum, that a report of the Treasurer should be published with the proceedings, but it seems the same was neglected for some cause. It is right that the Treasurer make a report of the financial condition of the Society every year at the annual fair of the preceding year, to be approved by the members; but as yet I have never seen or heard of any minute report since the Society was organized.

The fairs should be held in the village of Batavia, provided the inn keeper at whose house the same is to be held, will furnish, free of expense, a large dry yard, with pens and house-room free of expense; otherwise it should be at some other tavern house near by, as there are those that would furnish all these free, and pay a bonus of 15, 20, or 30 dollars; and many justly claim that the fair should be held at the place that would furnish the above and pay the greatest bonus. Very respectfully,

A MEMBER OF GEN. CO. AG. SOC'Y.

P. S.—All that is wanting to have this Society flourish, is to have the business correctly and thoroughly managed; for the zeal rests in its members, and many more would join, but they complain from the reasons made known, which they say was the case with the old Society. I attended several of the county fairs this last fall, and I think we have as good a foundation to raise a Society to eminence, as any county in Western New York; but perhaps that may be owing to the organ of self-esteem being a little too strongly developed. However we have the materials for marching onward in the science of agriculture in all its bearings.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

A Visit to Darius Comstock's Farm.—Experiments in Raising Corn.

Business calling me to Lenawee county, Michigan, I chanced to call on DARIUS COMSTOCK, at his excellent farm in the town of Raisin. Mr. C. is a venerable member of the society of Friends; and, although he has passed his 80th year, is daily engaged in looking to matters about his farm. His eye-sight has somewhat failed, which causes him much inconvenience, as he is a student in matters pertaining to his occupation, and of course takes the agricultural papers of the day. I noticed the New Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, and Western Farmer lying on his table. And here I cannot let the opportunity pass without relating a fact to show in what estimation this enlightened farmer holds agricultural papers. He says he "would pay a farm hand one dollar a month more than the present price, that would take and read understandingly, a good agricultural paper. For," said he, "I should then be the gainer, as he would then know more about his business." What a great blessing it would be to the nation, if the same spirit could be infused into every farmer?

Experiment in Raising Corn.—Mr. C.'s motto is, "if a farmer ever runs in debt, let it be for *manure*; for that, if well applied, will soon pay principal and interest." Mr. C. had seen it stated in your paper, that over one hundred bushels of corn had been raised on an acre of land. He determined to try the experiment on two and a half acres of light, sandy land. He applied thirty loads of coarse barn-yard manure to the acre, and turned it under in the middle of May, by a furrow seven inches deep. It was then rolled, harrowed, furrowed, and planted, in the usual manner. It was once hoed, and the cultivator passed through it twice. One portion of the field was planted with the large dent, and one with the Dutton corn. The dent produced the best yield. Part of the field produced 113 bushels to the acre, and the whole field averaged over 90 bushels to the acre. The land was considered poor, but the manure told the story.

The same season he let ten acres of *good* land to cultivate on shares. The person had the privilege of drawing manure from his barn-yard; but he concluded it would not pay the cost, and what was the consequence? This corn was called a fair crop, but it took the whole ten acres to obtain as much as the old gentleman got from his two and a half acres!

The result of the above experiments occurred in 1840. Last year friend Comstock again tried the experiment, which Joseph Gibbons thus describes to me in a letter:

"He selected two and a quarter acres of sandy land—a clover ley, which had been mowed the preceding years. On this he spread twenty-five loads of barn-yard manure, to the acre. From the 10th to the 15th of May it was turned under by furrow about 9 inches deep; then about twenty-five loads of old ashes, rempings of the hen-house, chip manure, &c., were added; after which it was well harrowed lengthways of the furrows, marked out, and planted with the large dent and red-blaze varieties of corn, in hills two feet apart, and rows three and a half feet apart, with from 4 to 7 kernels in a hill, so that there might be sufficient for three good stalks in each, after weeding. When it came up, a handful of leached ashes on each hill, seemed to check the grubs which were plenty. The cultivator passed through it 3 times, and it was twice hoed. When it was harvested, it yielded a little over 100 bushels of sound corn to the acre." In the same field there were near two acres of the sugar-beet, which yielded 1050 bushels to the acre, or over 30 tons.

What a striking comment is this, on the propriety of reducing farms and adopting a new system of cultivation.

Yours, respectfully, J. SNOW.

Rochester, Dec. 28, 1842.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE!

To the Editor of the New Genesee Farmer:

Sir—I have five acres of ground which I intend planting with corn in the spring, and am very anxious to produce a large crop—at least one hundred bushels per acre—and will be glad if you or any of your numerous correspondents will give me the necessary information, through the medium of the Farmer, how I shall proceed to effect the desirable object. I wish it to be minute in every particular, and I will endeavor to be faithful in observing the directions, and will spare no reasonable time, pains, nor expense. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with clay, or rather may be called a light clay loam. I have an abundance of barn-yard manure, plaster, and salt, which I can apply if I have the necessary information in time.

Respectfully yours, A.

Monroe County, March 21, 1843.

☞ Will our correspondents give the public the benefit of any information they may have derived from their experiments in corn raising? The season bids fair to be late, and if our May number be issued early, most of the suggestions may yet be valuable for the present year, to others than the friend who makes the above inquiries. Publishers.

IMPORTANT TO SILK GROWERS.

Brockport, March 24, 1843.

Mr. Editor:—The inclosed communication from J. R. Barbour, Esq., was received by mail on the 22d inst. It explains itself. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Barbour's acquaintance, but from the position which he occupied at the late New-England Silk Convention, the views which he presented on the occasion, as contained in their annual report herewith inclosed, and the interesting matter contained in the above communication, I feel honored by his attentions, and hasten to lay before you the communication, and have to request its publication in the next number of the Farmer. I have only time to say, that I think Mr. B.'s suggestions as to "open feeding," worthy of much consideration, and hope they may lead to further developments which cannot fail to be of immense importance to the cause. I like the simplification of this matter contained in the remark about "following nature." This is indeed all that art can ever do with perfect success. From the vast revolving systems of the universe to the minutest atom, all are governed by fixed, unvarying, and intelligential laws.

I will add one more remark. I think my own experience and observations in the past ten years fully sustain Mr. Barbour's position, in regard to the acclimation of the several species of Mulberrys named in his communication.

Your obdt. serv't, GEO. ALLEN.

Oxford, Ms., March 14, 1843.

Mr. George Allen.

My Dear Sir:—This day I received the Feb. No. of the New Genesee Farmer, and at the moment of receiving it, I was preparing an article for one of our western papers on the very question involved in your interesting communication in that number—I mean the best kind of buildings for feeding Silk Worms. The interest you have shown in the silk cause, and the large and comprehensive views given in the article referred to, constitute my apology for addressing my remarks to you, to be given to the public through the New Genesee Farmer, if you see fit.

As you say, the only difficulty connected with any part of the Silk question is in what relates to the health of the worms. The trees, Italian, Multicaulis, Cantons, Alpines, or whatever variety the culturist may choose, may be successfully cultivated on perhaps every farm in the the United States, and if rightly managed, are safe from the perils of winter, any where throughout our widely extended country; and the manufacturing spirit of the country, which has already done much, will assuredly do every thing connected with that department of the subject. And then we have an ample market—a market which cannot be glutted until your children and mine shall bow their heads under the infirmities of age. So that the thing, the *main* thing, the *only* thing, worthy of an anxious thought in regard to the whole matter, is to determine what process of feeding will most effectually insure health to the worms. On this point I have for two or three years expended more thought, and made more inquiries, than on any other. I have an enclosed building, 30 by 20 feet, two stories high, with ten windows in each, and a furnace for regulating the temperature. In this I have fed for three seasons, with good, fair success. Under these circumstances, I would not lead myself or others off upon a wrong track. Yet the conviction has forced itself upon my mind, that this is not the best way. I will give you some reasons:

1. The silk worm, in its native state, lives in the open air, on the tree, and there passes through all its changes. It can and does shelter itself from the sun, but must take its chance as to changes of temperature; like the canker worm, caterpillar, and other annual insects. If we, in New-England and New-York, should not attempt to extend our feeding beyond August, why may we not follow nature in this thing? If this suggestion be correct, then all that *art* has to do, and all that she can safely *attempt* to do, in the premises, is to provide *shade*—shade, without essentially obstructing the circulation of the air.

2. Facts seem to confirm this theory. (1.) About every case of general disease among worms, like what you describe, that has ever come to my knowledge, has been where they were fed in large lots, in inclosed buildings. Indeed I have never known a case of sweeping disease in a small lot, fed either in an ordinary room or in an open building. (2.) The people of Mansfield, Ct., have fed in open buildings for sixty years. Gen. A. Holman, of Bolton, in this county, fed a lot on a barn floor, with the large doors fastened open, so that the air could pass freely through. Mr. Oliver Mason, of Southbridge, fed a lot in an open corn barn the same season; and both with fine success. Thomas Whitmarsh, Esq., of Northampton, informed me in Sept., that he had fed for eight seasons in his brother's cocoonery, a large building fitted up in perfect style. This year, he determined at first to set doors, windows and ventilators all fully open, and keep them open, and let his worms take their chance. He did so, and made the best cocoons that he ever made. Last summer, I furnished a neighbor (Rev. Mr. Metcalf,) an ounce of pea nut eggs from my own stock. He hatched and fed them in a very open building; and, bad as the weather was, (cold and rainy the last two weeks,) he made better cocoons than I did in my building. Then you have the cases stated by Dr. Stebbins, in the same paper that gives your communication. And what is more, the fact that in China, whose climate resembles our own, in all essential particulars, in the same parallels of latitude, they feed altogether in open sheds.

3. A silk worm is a very small affair, apparently requiring but little room, food, or air; but yet, 50 to 100,000 of these *living, breathing, sweating* things together, and the case assumes quite a different aspect. The amount of impure matter thrown off by insensible perspiration is very great. H. Byram, Esq., of Kentucky, as he gives the experiment in the Report of the New-England Silk Convention, found that twelve worms nearly grown, throw off in this way 173 grains in 24 hours. According to this statement, 20,000 worms of the same age, would throw off from their bodies a little over 50 lbs., (Troy weight,) in 24 hours, besides their animal excrements. Let the air of a building containing 100,000 worms be confined, and who can wonder that it soon becomes insufferable? Hence, .

4. I have always found trouble in two states of the weather. (1.) If cold, and we close the building to raise the temperature, and continue closed, in a little while the worms will show signs of disease. (2.) If hot and sultry, with no air stirring out doors, and of course the air in the building stagnant. Let such a state of the weather continue two or three days, and disease will inevitably appear. I know of no possible way to prevent it, except by stirring the air by artificial fans. We may employ lime, and the chloride of lime, and other disinfecting agents, and they will do good, but are not an adequate remedy.

Under these circumstances, I am not far from being converted to the doctrine of open feeding. True, in such circumstances, the worms, when the temperature falls, will become torpid and will not eat, and therefore will not grow, and there is a loss of time in getting them through. But this is the only loss I have ever been able to discover, unless such a change comes on when the worms are just ready to enter upon their winding.

One remark more. Some have fed in close rooms, without any conveniences for raising the temperature when cold, and yet subject to all the evils resulting from sultry weather. I protest most earnestly against this. Let us have one system or the other. Mongrels are my abhorrence.

I now call upon my silk friends to join me in making thorough trial of open feeding the coming season, and to publish the results. If you have had good success in close feeding, I will not ask you to abandon it entirely, but try the other as you may easily do on a small or large scale. Remember, the true theory of open feeding is a *perfect shade*, and protection from *violent* gusts of wind. These two points you may secure in any way most convenient—with slabs, boards, canvass awning, or a very open building. I hope you will not laugh at me; but I mean to try this, among other forms of testing the question: Stretch a strip of canvass awning east and west, in my garden. Insert posts in the ground, on the south side and east and west ends, so as to nail on boards in a way to form a perfect shade, and yet secure as much circulation as possible. Then put stakes in the ground, say 20 inches in height. On these nail narrow strips of boards crosswise. On these lay small poles, and upon them a bed of very fine brush; say eight or ten inches thick. This brush bed is to be my Burlington Feeding Frame. I will put the worms upon it after the second moulting, and feed them with branches. This will be following nature as closely as the case allows. The shade on the side and ends may be made by setting trees (mulberry or forest) in proper form.

The above views I submit for your consideration; only adding one thing. I have, in almost unnumbered cases, seen diseased worms thrown out in the litter, and exposed to days and nights of drenching rain, restored to health and vigor by such exposure.

Very truly yours,

J. R. BARBOUR.

P. S.—In a separate sheet I send you a sample of the Multicaulis paper referred to by Mr. Smith in our Report; also a copy of the Report.

SALT AS A MANURE.

The following communication comes to us on the very eve of our departure, when we have only time to acknowledge its reception. The testimonies in favor of salt as destructive to noxious insects and favorable to vegetation, multiply upon us. The great desideratum in regard to the application of salt, is to ascertain in what quantity it should be applied; for while a certain amount is of universally acknowledged utility, an increased quantity is pernicious. Repeated experiments only can determine this. These are in progress both here and abroad. Want of time prevents our giving the chemical analysis of the articles mentioned. These analyses may be found, some of them in Turner's Chemistry; others, and very much at large, in Johnson on Fertilizers; and the whole subject is fully and admirably treated in Dana's Muck Manual for Farmers, a book which we beg leave to recommend strongly to our inquiring correspondent, E. V. W. D.

Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
February 23, 1843.

Dear Sir,—Having, during the past summer, heard numerous complaints about corn-fields being devastated by the grub-worm, I will describe to you the precautionary means that I make use of for the extermination, not only of them, but of every worm that infests our fields, and at times makes such great havoc with our crops.

Having frequently been under the necessity of replanting corn, and as often been troubled with unmarketable potatoes, from the ravages of the angle-worm, I was induced to try what effect salt would have on them. Before its trial, I had no doubt that a sufficient quantity would destroy all insects; but I was fearful that, at the same time, it would destroy vegetation too. Yet I was determined to hazard the experiment. Accordingly, last spring, about twelve days previous to planting, I sowed five barrels of salt, broadcast, on five acres of ground; and planted the field, three acres with potatoes, and two with corn. Among the corn I discovered only one stem at all injured by the worm. The corn, however, did not produce more than an average crop. The potatoes, however, did much better. From the three acres I obtained 1260 bushels of fair, good sized, smooth, marketable potatoes. The ground was in good order, and planted to potatoes the year previous. The result I attribute mainly to the use of salt.

That salt will destroy vegetation, I now have reason to doubt, (unless applied extravsgantly,) by experiments that I made last summer. In a portion of the wheat-field where I had sowed nine varieties of wheat, I applied, at the time the stems were five

or six inches high, salt, at the rate, I should think, of two barrels to the acre. None of the grain was destroyed; and yet I saw no benefit from the application. The whole field was badly shrunk, that portion as well as the rest. The other trial was upon some Canada thistles. To each of several stems I applied a handful of salt; and the only effect that I could perceive, was, that it made them grow more vigorously. I applied it frequently and in large quantities, to a patch of chick-weed growing in the garden; and was equally unsuccessful. The bed would wither down for a few days, and then rise up again as vigorous as ever. The effect of brine, however, is different from that of salt. Wherever I have applied that, it has immediately destroyed all vegetation within its reach.

I am, myself, so well satisfied with the beneficial effects of salt in destroying insects, that I intend to sow it upon all of my meadow-land this spring, at the rate of one barrel to the acre. Upon one-half of my wheat-field, I sowed salt at the above rate, last fall, a short time previous to sowing the wheat. It looked well during the late thaw; but its effects, whether favorable or unfavorable, are yet to be seen. I use salt pretty much as people use Brandreth's Pills—as a sovereign and infallible remedy for every ill the earth, as well as flesh, is heir to.

It gives a healthful appearance to peach-trees—it invigorates asparagus-beds, and it is almost incredible what quantity can with perfect safety be applied to their roots—when thrown into the heads of cabbages, it promotes their growth, and effectually destroys those ill-shaped, green insects that so often destroy them. Horses, cattle, and sheep apparently know its beneficial qualities upon themselves; while hogs, with a little patience and perseverance, can be made exceedingly fond of it. At the present price of salt, it is within the power of every one to try at least one experiment with it. How many will do so the ensuing spring, and report success to head-quarters?

Yours, respectfully,
E. V. W. Dox.

P. S.—By giving us an analysis of the following articles, you will I presume confer a special benefit upon every reader of your valuable journal. The object of the analysis will be, to enable us to make more judicious applications of manures, both as to quality and quantity, than we are generally in the habit of doing. Every farmer knows that manures operate very differently; yet our experience has not extended much beyond the use of gypsum, lime, and the manure of horses, cattle, and hogs. I have often heard it said that, in order to raise red-peppers, the produce of the hen-coop must be used. That it is effectual, there remains no doubt; but why it is so, I have never yet been able to explain. Or why is it that gypsm has so much effect upon clover? Why does unleached ashes benefit Timothy, more than leached ashes? In fine, why does it benefit it at all? A table of the analyses of the various manures, together with that of the different varieties of grain, ought to be constantly before every farmer. He will then be able to decide at once, from a knowledge of his means, what kind of grain to sow.

The articles contained in the following list, can be easily obtained at almost any place, provided they should be found serviceable:

Salt,	Swamp Muck,
Gypsum,	Lime,
Wheat Bran,	Hen Dung,
Coal Dust,	Horse "
Leached Ashes,	Hog "
Unleached Ashes,	Cattle "
Rotten Wood,	Sheep "

E. V. W. D.

☞ Since Mr. Colman's departure from this city on his agricultural tour to Europe, we have been kindly favored by Dr. Penney, Editor of the Evening Post and the Western New Yorker, with the following communication, containing most if not all of the information sought for by the above correspondent:

ANSWER TO AGRICULTURAL QUERIES.

SALT—is in chemical language, Chloride of Sodium—that is, a combination of the gaseous substance chlorine, with the metal (or rather metaloid) sodium, in the proportion of 60 per cent of chlorine.

Sodium united to oxygen forms caustic soda.
" " to carbonic acid, carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda.
Sodium united to sulphuric acid, sulphate of soda, an excellent article for clover and the pea kinds; costs in England 10s. per cwt.—is made from common salt, by adding sulphuric acid.
" " to sulphur, sulphate of sodium.
" " to phosphoric acid, phosphate of soda.

The component parts of salt are found in most plants, and therefore must be in the soil that bears them. If 25 tons of turneps be taken from an acre, there are removed from the soil 64 lbs. of soda and 14 lbs. of chlorine. If red clover, 12 lbs. per ton of soda. If 25 bushels of wheat, 3¼ lbs. in the grain and about 1 lb. in the straw.

Salt sifted into your manure heap in layers, combines with the ammonia, one of the most fertilizing substances of the farm yard which is ever escaping, making muriate of ammonia and carbonate of soda, both valuable articles: the first affords food to the most valuable plants, the second is a most powerful solvent of vegetable fibre, and consequently a most valuable agent in preparing the manure for the nourishment of crops. As to quantity, say a peck once a week on the farm yard manure of a farm of 150 acres.

The other combinations are Sulphate of Sodium, Carbonate of Soda, (Soda of the shops,) the sesqui-carbonate, and bi-carbonate, the Caustic Soda (produced when common salt and lime are mixed in compost) and different phosphates of soda, which are found in the ashes of nearly all plants.

Experiments are reported by Johnson, made at Eske Hale, (Eng.) by a Mr. Fleming, in 1841, whereby it appears that the application of six bushels per acre of salt to grass land, on a high, bleak, thin, and light soil, increased the produce from two tons 12 cwt. to three tons 12 cwt. per acre.

GYPSUM—is in chemical language, the Sulphate of Lime, or a combination of sulphuric acid and lime.

Common Limestone, Chalk, and Marble, are carbonates of lime. Quick lime is the combination of the base of lime—calcium, with oxygen. Slacked lime is called the hydrate of lime, being a combination with water. There are also the sulphuret of calcium, and the nitrate and the phosphate of lime. This last is a principal ingredient in the bone dust manure.

The elements of Gypsum are found in the ashes of most vegetables, and are therefore necessary in the soil; for example, the crop of turneps mentioned above, removes from the soil 45 lbs. of lime from the acre, and 49 lbs. of sulphuric acid. The red clover 63 lbs. of lime and 10 lbs. of sulphuric acid. The wheat—grain 1½ lbs. of lime and 8-10 of a lb. of sulphuric acid, and the straw 7½ lbs. of lime and 1 lb. of sulphuric acid.

Liebeg recommends gypsum to be employed for fixing the volatile ammonia of the manure yard, which produces a sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. The use of salt, as already mentioned, seems preferable.

WHEAT BRAN—We have not at hand an exact analysis of this substance—but from the analogy of other vegetable manures in a dry state, we should say its value would be greatly enhanced, by promoting its fermentation, by mixing it with the liquid manure of the farm yard. In this case it could not fail to afford a valuable addition of fertilizing matter.

COAL DUST—The bituminous coal consists, chiefly, of carbon and hydrogen. The Anthracite is the same deprived of hydrogen. It is not probable that the carbon in this form becomes dissolved so as to nourish plants, tho', like charcoal, the substance may be useful in some cases, by its mechanical action in keeping the soil open. Charcoal dust is valuable for absorbing the liquid matters of the yard, and for disinfecting night soil, rendering it applicable for manure.

WOOD ASHES are different according to the kinds of wood from which they are derived. The hard woods generally afford carbonate of potash and silicate of potash, both valuable either in feeding plants directly or in reducing other matters into a form fit for food to plants.

In the crops already referred to, the turneps carry off from the soil 145½ lbs. of potash, red clover 45 lbs., wheat grain 3½ lbs., straw ¼ lb per acre.

LEACHED ASHES, differ from the above, merely by the removal of the greater part of the potash.

ROTTEN WOOD contains the same elements as the tree from which it is derived, except that a portion of its carbon has combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere and passed off as carbonic acid gas. The elements of potash, &c., are in a condition to be more immediately available for nourishment than in saw dust.

SWAMP MUCK.—This substance consists of different materials in different cases—but generally, it consists of vegetable matter in a very inert state. On burning, it will be found to give off organic elements similar to living vegetables, and the ashes will show similar saline and earthy materials. Lord Meadowbank, as reported by Jas. F. W. Johnson, made many important experiments on this substance, especially when it takes the form of peat, the result of which is, that it may be rendered active, by being partially dried in the air and mixed in a compost heap with about half its weight of hot fermenting animal manure, or even by exposing it to the vapors which rise from the naturally fermenting farm-yard manure. If it can be made to ferment in any way, it is thereby converted into a rich fertilizing substance. Johnson is of opinion that the dried and pulverized peat, with a small mixture of animal matter frequently wetted by pumping over it, from a proper cistern, the liquid manure, would soon undergo this needful change.

LIME.—The analysis of this substance has been given already. Its value in agriculture has been long known. It pulverizes stiff clays; it hastens the decomposition of vegetable matter, either in the soil or in the compost heap. By this decomposition carbonic acid and other compound substances are produced, which serve for the food of plants. In the crop already referred to of 25 tons of turneps from an acre of land, there are removed from the soil 45 lbs. of lime; in a ton of red clover 63 lbs.; and in 25 bushels of wheat, grain 1½, straw 7 lbs.

HEN MANURE, (with that of pigeons and fowls generally,) contains a good proportion of nitrogen, an element always valuable as food for vegetation. In Flanders, the produce of 100 pigeons is worth 20s. sterling per annum, for agricultural purposes.

"The Guano, or Huano, has recently attracted great attention; no less than 40,000 tons having been shipped to England as a manure. Much discussion has arisen as to its nature, but the received opinion at present is that it is bird's dung. It is found on the islands adjacent to the coast of Peru in such enormous quantities as to induce much skepticism as to its origin. In some places it lies from 80 to 100 feet in depth; feathers and egg shells are frequently found deeply buried in it; it was used as a manure by the Indians long before the conquest, and without it the valleys of Peru would be almost desolate; it is pungent in the extreme, and, if used in large quantities, burns and destroys vegetation, while in smaller quantities it vivifies and gives extraordinary rapidity to growth."

The following is an analysis of two specimens of Guano, showing very different results:—

1. Water, salts of ammonia and organic matter expelled by a red heat	23.5 per cent.
Sulphate of soda	1.8
Common salt and a little phosphate of soda	30.3
Phosphate of lime, with a little phosphate of magnesia and carbonate of lime	44.4
	100
2. Ammonia	7.0
Uric acid	0.8
Water, carbonic & oxalic acids	51 5
Common salt with a little phosphate and sulphate of soda	11 5
Phosphate of lime	29.3
	100

We regret that we have not at hand an exact analysis of the other animal manures mentioned. In general, it may be stated, that their value is in proportion to the nitrogen they contain, and in this respect they stand in the following order:—64 lbs. of the mixed, solid and liquid excrements of the hog are equal to 36 ditto of the sheep, 54 of the horse and 98 of the cow—to the solid of the horse 73; do. of the cow 125—to the liquid of the horse 16; of the cow 91; to pigeon's manure 5; dry woolen rags 2½.

It is said the wheat crops of France, have been almost doubled within the last thirty years; and the potato crop more than quadrupled within the same period.—*N. H. Family Visitor.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Cultivation of Roots.

By Root Culture is generally understood in Western New York, the raising of the Field Beets, Turneps, and Carrots, (but not including Potatoes.) There has been so much written on the subject, that it would appear unnecessary to say any thing more, for it may be only a repetition of what has already been frequently published. But the principal part of our information on the subject has been received from Great Britain, and so great is the difference between that country and this, in climate and various other causes effecting the root culture, that it has frequently led us astray, and caused repeated failures, which have much deterred the progress of that valuable part of husbandry.

Although roots cannot be so extensively nor so profitably cultivated here as in England, yet to a certain extent their cultivation can be made very beneficial, and especially to the grain growers, who have abundance of chaff and straw.

The value of roots for winter feeding is not generally realized, and especially for fattening animals, and for those which are worked or milked. The great amount of succulent food which they produce per acre, and its great value for making and increasing the value of barn-yard manure, as well as for feeding, amply compensates for the extra labor required in raising and securing them, and no farmer ought to neglect cultivating a few acres each season.

The best variety to raise, will depend much on the kind of soil on which they have to be cultivated, its fertility, &c.

The Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnep, is generally the most productive on light sandy or gravelly soils; but a strong clay loam is best adapted to a bountiful crop of the Wurzel and Sugar Beet; and they will do very well on stiff clay, provided it is plentifully manured, and well pulverized by rolling and harrowing. The long Altringham Carrot requires a light and deep soil, but the large White resembles the Wurzel, and will produce more bountifully on strong ground. A rich alluvial soil will generally produce any of them very well.

The relative value of the various roots for feeding has not been satisfactorily determined. The Wurzel and Sugar Beet are very similar, and require the same soil and management. The latter is more nutritious per pound, but the former is generally more productive, has fewer roots, and is much easier gathered; and, on the whole, is rather preferable. The Carrot does not yield per acre equal to the Beet or Turnep; but for horses and working oxen, is more valuable. The Wurzel, or the large Sugar Beet, are much the best for milch cows. For fattening, the Turnep is as valuable as any, and perhaps preferable to the Wurzel. But the best for each farmer to cultivate, is that which his ground will produce most bountifully.

An ample supply of *well rotted manure*, (and the more it is mixed with the urine and droppings of animals the better,) deep plowing, and thoroughly pulverizing with the roller and harrow, are very essential to a bountiful crop of any of them. To assist the Beet and Carrot seeds in vegetating, soak the former four or five days, the latter two, in soft, and moderately warm water; roll them in plaster, and endeavor to sow early, before the ground becomes too dry. Put on plenty of seed—four pounds of Beet, or two pounds of Carrot, per acre; cover one, or one and a half inches deep, and they will seldom fail. The Turnep vegetates easily, but is frequently destroyed by the fly as soon as it comes up. Soak the seed in tanner's oil, roll it in plaster, and it will check their ravages much. Sow on low ridges or drills, two and a half or three feet apart, and it will facilitate the first hoeing very much.

It is not necessary to discuss the various causes which render the cultivation of Roots here, essentially different from what exist in England. Having cultivated from two to five acres per annum for 20 years, I will give what I consider the best method, on stiff dry soils, (which mine are,) and what has most generally proved successful.

Apply abundance of well rotted manure: spread it evenly over the surface, then plow well, (viz. uniformly and deep;) harrow effectually, and if necessary roll, so as to thoroughly pulverize the surface and mix the manure with the soil, which enables it to retain the moisture and increase the warmth. This also assists the seeds in germenating, and affords food to the young and tender plants, giving them a vigorous start. Whenever the manure can be applied and the ground plowed in the fall, it is much the best; especially on stiff clay ground.

Soak the Wursel and Sugar Beet well; there is no danger of injuring it by doing so. I have frequently had it sprout, previous to planting. If you cannot plant when the seed is ready, and you fear that it is getting too much sprouted, put it into a cool place; move it carefully from one vessel to another, so as to cool and dry it a little, but do not let the sprouts become wilted.

Planting on ridges gives the roots a deeper soil, but the greatest advantage is in the saving of time in the first hoeing. Making the ridges three feet apart, gives room to pass freely between them with the horse-cultivator and harrow, which is of more consequence than the value of the extra ground.

Commence weeding as soon as the plants can be seen. Taking the weeds in time, saves much labor, and prevents them from covering the ground, and checking the growth of the plants. If there is a good supply of plants, thin out some the first time weeding, but not too much, for many of them may yet be destroyed. Second hoeing—thin well; never leave two plants together unless there is a vacancy each side of them. Third hoeing—*thin thoroughly*. Give the Wurzel and large Sugar Beet eight or ten inches—White Carrot six or eight—Altringhan Carrot four or six inches to each plant. In July the thinnings of the Wurzel, White Carrot and Sugar Beet, are very valuable for able use, and a few may be left when thinning for that purpose; but they must not be forgotten and allowed to remain. Gather in autumn before the hard frost sets in. A light one does not injure them, but when much frozen they will not keep in winter.

Those who have not cellars, can secure their roots in pits or heaps, similar to potatoes. Put on plenty of straw, but little earth—five or six inches is plenty. Leave a hole open at the top, until cold weather sets in, to alow the steam to pass off, for they are subject to heat, especially the Carrots

Feed to grown animals, (cattle or horses) from one-forth to three-forths of a bushel per day, (viz. 65 lbs. per bushel,) according to the wish to feed and the supply of roots. The latter quantity had better be given at two different times.

Respectfully,

W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March, 1843.

Valuable Reading for Farmers.

We publish the following letter with much pleasure. The elementary books and publications selected by our correspondent, are chosen with excellent judgment. But we are surprised at not seeing the Albany Cultivator mentioned. Do not let our friend omit this, one of the cheapest and one of the most able and useful publications on agriculture, in this or any other country. We are exceedingly obliged by his good opinion of our own labors, which we shall always endeavor to render worthy of their cost. We only regret that it is not in our power to give an answer more full, and worthy of his letter. We shall have other opportunities of mentioning some books which are easily attainable, and quite deserving of being read. The American as well as the English Press, is now teeming with valuable publications and inquiries on the great subject of agriculture. He will pardon us for cautioning him in the beginning, against making expensive experiments, or going largely into new and untried modes of agriculture, until experience and practice have enlightened and well disciplined his judgment.

MOUNT TABOR, Champaign Co., Ohio.
February, 20, 1843.

MR. HENRY COLMAN,—Dear Sir, I have to-day been arranging and stitching the last year's volume of the Genesee Farmer into a pasteboard cover for the more convenient reading of it; and I have also been engaged in looking over and reviewing its contents; and upon a reperusal, I have no desire to make such use of it as you suggest, to make "curling papers for my daughter's hair," or to use it for "wrapping paper;" but, on the contrary, I shall carefully preserve it, which, with eight volumes of the old Genesee Farmer, neatly half bound, form a valuable library for reference on almost every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil.

I have always had a desire, from my earliest recollection, to own and cultivate a portion of the earth's surface. For the last 18 years past, I have been engaged in the profession of civil engineering, chiefly in the superintendence of the construction of canals and works of internal improvement. By the recent completion of a canal near Cincinnati, I have been thrown out of employment in that business; and as the prospect for the future is not encouraging, I have determined to gratify my early predilections; and have therefore removed to a farm of two hundred acres, lying in Champaign county, Ohio, on the waters of Mad river.

Having no practical knowledge of the business, I shall no doubt make a very awkward commencement, and shall most probably excite the risibility of my neighbors, in my first attempts at the manual operations on a farm. But I trust my zeal is sufficient to overcome the want of practical skill, and will enable me to bear up under their ridicule.

Agriculture, like engineering and some other professions, being compounded of art and science, resolves itself into theory and practice. A person may be well informed in the theory of a profession, and for want of practical skill, may be very unsuccessful in its pursuit; and, on the contrary, a person may be well skilled in the practice of a profession, and frequently fail in the practice, for want of the theoretical knowledge upon which all his operations depend. It is the same with regard to agriculture. We may be well informed in the theory, and be unsuccessful for want of practice; or we may be well skilled in practice, and will often be at a loss for want of a proper theoretical knowledge of the subject. Fully impressed with these views, I have provided myself with several agricultural publications, which I am carefully studying, and which, for the benefit of others similarly situated, I will enumerate, at the risk of being set down as a visionary "book farmer."

Davy's Agricultural Chemistry,
Chaptal's " "
Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry,
" Lectures "
Leibig's Organic "
Dana's Muck Manual,
Ruffin's Essay on Cal. Manures,
Geological Reports of Ohio, Rhode-Island, New-York in part, Massachusetts and Connecticut in part,
New Genesee Farmer,
American Farmers' Instructor,
The Complete Farmer,
Buell's Farmers' Instructor,
American Gardener,
American Orchardist,
Lindley's Horticulture,
Thatcher on Bees,
Bee Breeding in the West,
Moubray on Poultry,
American Agriculturist,
Western Farmer and Gardener.

Although these may not be all the books required to obtain a complete knowledge of the theory of agriculture, yet they are enough to commence with; and when these are thoroughly read and understood, others can be added as they appear, or as an opportunity offers of procuring them.

Dana's Muck Manual, in my opinion, stands preeminent on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. It is exactly such a book as the farmers have long been in want of. It should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer.

Being situated as I am, so far in the interior, and at a distance from any of the public improvements for conveying heavy articles of produce to market, (although we have a rail-road in *anticipation*,) it becomes a subject of importance to determine the object to which we shall devote our attention, beyond the ordinary supply of the common wants of the farm and household.

In view of all the circumstances of position, soil, climate, and prospect of success, sheep-husbandry has been selected as being the best pursuit that now offers; and I am dividing and arranging my fields with this object in view. I am seeding them down with orchard grass as fast as a proper rotation will admit. [Let me say, while mentioning orchard-grass, that the Genesee Farmer has been of essential service, in making known that orchard-grass seed requires to be soaked before being sown. Several attempts to raise it without soaking, failed; whereas every instance, when soaked, has been successful. So much for *book-farming*.]

What has become of our old friend, David Thomas? I have not seen "an extract of a letter from Cayuga county," for a long time. Ten years since I was well acquainted with friend D. T., and corresponded with him several years afterwards.

I would like to procure a few madder roots. Are there any at the Rochester Seed-Store? Or can you inform me where they may be obtained?

Mount Tabor is in Champagne county, (a few miles East of West Liberty, in Logan county,) Ohio. Respectfully, your friend,

DARIUS LAPHAM.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Use of Meteorological Observations.

MR. EDITOR.—I send you herewith an article from the Hudson (O.) Observer, supposed to be from the pen of Prof. Loomis, which affords a striking illustration of the importance of meteorological observations, and the possibility of gaining such a degree of knowledge of the winds and storms, as will enable us, with certainty, to predict when important changes are about to take place.

Excepting seamen, no class of men are more deeply interested in this subject than farmers, and certainly none are more favorably situated for making observations than they, spending so much time in the open air, where they can constantly observe the changing winds and clouds. Let farmers, then, contribute their portion to the large capital stock of knowledge required on this subject; for nothing but careful and long continued observations, made in numerous different parts of the country, can ever reduce this hitherto unknown but very important science to any definite system, sufficiently intelligible and certain to be useful to community. Yours, M. B. B.

Elyria, O., Jan. 10, 1843.

THE GALE OF NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN.

Tuesday noon, November 15th, the wind, which at Hudson had previously blown from the West, veered to the South-East, from which quarter it blew moderately until Thursday evening. During most of the last day, a gentle rain was falling. At 7, P. M., the wind veered to the West, and began to blow with great force. It blew a gale all day Friday, and with great strength through Saturday; its direction for these two days, being from about W. S. W.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., the phenomena were similar; but the change of wind took place Thursday afternoon, when it commenced blowing hard from the South-West. Before dark it blew a gale, accompanied by snow.

At Buffalo, the wind hauled into the East, Tuesday night, and continued Easterly until Thursday evening, when it had changed to the South or South West, and blew pretty fresh. At about 11 o'clock, the wind came from the West, blowing furiously. It blew a hurricane all day Friday, but moderated somewhat, Saturday morning. Snow fell about a foot deep. From Buffalo to Lockport the average depth was over two feet. At Rochester it did not exceed an inch. The gale was very severe throughout the entire region of the lakes, and Eastward as far as Boston and Portland. How much farther, is yet unknown.

The loss of life and property from the gale, is frightful. The Cleveland Herald, of November 39, reports thirty-six lives lost. Perhaps it would be no exaggeration to estimate the total loss at a *hundred human lives!* It is reported that eighteen vessels were driven ashore on the Canada side of lake Erie, near Buffalo. Many other wrecks were strewed over lake Erie, and still others are reported from lake Michigan, lake Ontario, and the Atlantic coast. Probably the total number of wrecks, will not prove less than fifty. Of these, several were lost with their cargoes, and others will be saved in a damaged state. The loss of property in this storm, must amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Here, then, by a single gale, a hundred lives are sacrificed, and some hundred thousand dollars of property destroyed. Was this loss necessary; or might it have been spared? *It would all have been spared, if the gale had been foreseen.* If the gale could have been anticipated by twelve hours, every vessel on the lakes would have been moored in a safe haven. If but six hours' warning had been given, it would have sufficed to secure nearly, if not quite, every vessel. But so far were these doomed victims from anticipating their fate, that up to the very instant when the hurricane struck them, they seem only to have thought how merrily the East wind was wafting them to port. It is said that 200 vessels from Buffalo spread their sails to this East wind; some of which were hardly out of sight, when the West wind came on. The steamer Chicago passed Erie, Thursday evening, just before the change of wind. Saturday morning she was a helpless wreck. The ship Milwaukie was loading with flour all Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon, at Kalamazoo. She had just finished loading, when the wind commenced blowing hard from the South-West. At 2 o'clock the next morning, she struck. Out of fifteen souls, but six escaped. As the unsuspecting bird heedlessly thrusts its neck into the snare, so did these men rush to certain death. One might almost persuade himself that this Easterly wind was intended but as a lure to draw more victims within the reach of the resistless hurricane.

Could the gale have been anticipated? The answer is clear. *It could.* All the operations of nature are subject to fixed laws. Storms form no exception to this rule. These laws may be learned by faithful study. The science of meteorology is new, and but few general principles are yet discovered. Imperfect, however, as the science is, it was competent to predict the present gale. On the morning of the 15th, the barometer at this place was high, with a Westerly breeze. About noon the wind veered to South-East, and the barometer began to fall. The wind continued from the same quarter, and the barometer fell steadily till Thursday, 7 P. M., when it stood at 28·118. Such a fall of the barometer under an Easterly wind, has never been observed at this place, without being speedily succeeded by a violent gale from the West. This change might have been certainly anticipated forty-eight hours in advance, although its violence could not then have been known. If the wind had changed to the West on Tuesday night, it would have been moderate and done no damage. The suddenness and violence of the change, is proportioned to the continuance of the Easterly wind and the depression of the barometer. As early as Thursday morning, it might have been foreseen that Westerly wind would soon spring up, which no vessels on the lake could safely brave. Especially towards evening, when the steamer Chicago was passing Erie, it might have been known at the time, that the silly bird had already thrust its bill into the snare. Yet not a soul seems to have dreamed of danger. The wind was propitious; and why should it not continue? A barometer might have dispelled the delusion. With a barometer attached to every vessel, and a moderate degree of intelligence to interpret its indications, a hundred lives might have been spared, and some hundred thousand dollars of property saved. Why, then, is not every vessel on the lakes (as is now generally the case on the ocean,) furnished with a barometer? And will not the friends of humanity and of science unite in a more general effort to discover the yet unknown principles of meteorology, by the only sure method, that of daily, systematic observations? L.

Sugar from Corn Stalks.

Valuable as is the whole Report of Mr. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, we choose to make an extract from that part which relates to the use of Sugar from Corn Stalks, because it will be more generally read than a longer article. The suggestions are worthy of a careful consideration:

But a more important object in the production of Indian corn, is doubtless the manufacture of sugar from the stalk. In this point of view, it possesses some very decided advantages over the cane. The juice of the corn stalk, by Beam's saccharometer, reaches to 10 degrees of saccharine matter, which in quality, is more than three times that of beet, 5 times that of maple, and fully equals, if it does not exceed, the ordinary sugar cane of the United States. By plucking off the ears of corn as they begin to form, the saccharine matter, which usually goes to the production of the ear, is retained in the stalk; so that the quantity it yields is thus greatly increased. One thousand pounds of sugar, it is believed, can easily be produced from an acre of corn. Should this fact seem incredible, reference need only be made to the weight of fifty bushels of corn in the ear, which the juice so retained in the stalk would have ripened, had not the ear, when just forming been plucked away. Sixty pounds may be considered a fair estimate of the weight of a bushel of ripened corn: and at this rate, 3000 pounds of corn will be the weight of the produce of one acre. Nearly the whole of the saccharine part of this remains in the stalk, besides what would have existed there without such a removal of the ear. It is plain, therefore, that the sanguine conclusions of experimenters during the past year, have not been drawn from insufficient data. Besides, it has been ascertained by trial, that corn sown broadcast, (and so requiring comparatively but little labor in its cultivation,) will produce 5 pounds to the square foot, equal to 108 tons to the acre of fodder in a green state. And it is highly probable that, when subjected to the treatment necessary to prepare the stalk, as described above, in the best manner for the manufacture of sugar, a not less amount of crop may be produced. Should this prove to be the case, 1000 lbs. of sugar per acre might be far too low an estimate. Experiments on a small scale have proved that six quarts of the juice obtained from the corn stalk sown broadcast, yielded one quart of crystalized sirup, while for one quart of sirup it takes 32 quarts of the sap of maple.

Again, the corn stalk requires only one fifth of the pressure of the sugar cane, and the mill or press for the purpose, is very simple and cheap in its construction, so that quite an article of expense will be thereby saved, as the cost of machinery in the manufacture of sugar from the cane is great. Only a small portion of the cane in this country, where it is an exotic, ordinarily yields saccharine matter, while the whole of the corn stalk, the very top only excepted, can be used.

Further, while cane requires at least 18 months, and sedulous cultivation, and much hard labor, to bring it to maturity, the sowing and ripening of the corn stalk for the purpose of producing sugar, may be performed with ease in 70 to 90 days: thus allowing not less than two crops in a season in many parts of our country. The stalk remaining after being pressed, furnishes a valuable feed for cattle, enough, it is said, with the leaves, to pay the whole expense of its culture. Should it be proved by further experiments, that the stalk after being dried and laid up, can by steaming be subjected to the press without any essential loss of the saccharine matter, as is the case with the beet in France, so that the manufacture of sugar can be reserved till late in the autumn, this will still more enhance the value of this product for the purpose. It may also be true that, as in the case of the beet, no animal carbon may be needed, but that a little lime water will answer for the purpose of clarification—after which, the juice may be boiled in a common kettle, though the improved method of using vacuum pans, will prove more profitable when the sugar is made on a large scale.

Corn, too, is indigenous, and can be raised in all the states of the Union, while the cane is almost confined to one, and even in that, the average amount of sugar produced, in ordinary crops, is about 900 or 1000 pounds to the acre; not much beyond one third of the product of Cuba and other tropical situations, where it is indigenous to the soil. The investment in the sugar manufactories from the cane in this country, has, it is believed, paid a poorer return than almost any other agricultural product. The laudable enterprise of introducing into the United States the culture of the cane, and the manufacture of sugar from the same, has probably been hardly remunerated, though individual planters on some locations, have occasionally enriched themselves. The amount of power required, with the cost of machinery and the means of cultivation, will ever place this branch of industry beyond the reach of persons of moderate resources, while the apparatus and means necessary for the production of corn and other crops, lie within the ability of many.

Should the manufacture of sugar from the corn stalk prove as successful as it now promises, enough might soon be produced to supply our whole consumption, toward which, as has been mentioned, at least 120,000,000 lbs. of foreign sugars are annually imported, and a surplus might be had for exportation. In Europe, already, more than 150,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually manufactured from the beet, which possesses but one third of the saccharine matter that the corn stalk does; and there are not less than 500 beet sugar manufactories in France alone. By this manufacture of sugar at the west, the whole amount of freight and cost of transportation on imported sugar might also be saved—a sum nearly equal, it is probable, to the first cost of the article at the seaport; so that the price of the sugar is at least double, if not almost trebled, to the consumer at a distance, when so imported. Not less than 6,000,000 pounds of sugar, it is said, are annually imported for home consumption in the single city of Cincinnati.

TOWN ASSOCIATIONS.

Constitution of the Sweden Agricultural Society.

PREAMBLE.

"When in the course of human events," a people once prosperous and happy, find their condition changed, and all their state and circumstances so embarrassed that they can no longer realize and enjoy the natural advantages—the abundant benefits and blessings with which a kind and beneficent Providence has surrounded them—it becomes their right and their duty, to investigate the causes of their sufferings, and to adopt all the means and measures in their power to remedy the evils of their condition. In accordance with this declaration, therefore, we, Farmers and Citizens of the Town of Sweden, now associate ourselves together, and mutually pledge ourselves to unite and co-operate with each other, and with our brethren throughout the land, in all lawful and consistent measures which we can devise for the promotion of our general and individual welfare, and that of the community in which we live.

For this purpose, we adopt the following

CONSTITUTION:

Article 1—This Society shall be called the Sweden Agricultural Society.

Art. 2—Any person may become a member of this Society by signing this Constitution and paying to the Treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents, on or before the first day of October next.

Art. 3—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and ten Directors; the whole of whom shall constitute the Executive Committee, and of which Committee the President of the Society shall be Chairman.

Art. 4—The Executive Committee, any five of whom shall form a quorum for business; shall have power to appropriate the funds of the Society in such manner as in their judgment will best promote its interests; to offer premiums and appoint committees to award them; to make and prescribe regulations in regard to town fairs; to distribute all books, seeds, plants, or specimens received for the Society; to fill all vacancies of officers during the year; to call special meetings whenever they deem it advisable; and, in fine, it shall be their duty to exercise a general supervision and control over the affairs of the Society, and to make a report of their doings at each annual meeting.

Art. 5—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to take the minutes, and transcribe and keep the record of the Society; and of the Corresponding Secretary to carry on a correspondence with other Societies and individuals for the advancement of the interests of the Society.

Art. 6—All competitors for premiums shall be members of the Society.

Art. 7—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday of January in each year, at Sweden Centre, at which officers shall be elected. All other meetings shall be fixed and regulated by the Executive Committee.

Art. 8—This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members then present.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE ALLEN, President,
Wm. E. Skidmore, Vice-President,
Samuel H. Davis, Recording Secretary,
Ralph A. Gillett, Corresponding Secretary,
Dudley Root, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Staples,	Humphrey Palmer,
Wm. Cook,	Justus Cook,
Frederick P. Root,	Guy Chappel,
Calvin I. Whitcher,	Nathan Lock,
Daniel Belden,	Joseph Randall.

MEMBERS.

Elias B. Holmes,	Ansel Comstock,
John W. Spencer,	James Stickney,
Daniel I. Avery,	Willett Jackson,
Edmund J. White,	Henry P. Gardner,
Erastus Root,	James Hart,
Hollister Lathrop,	Jerome Richmond,
Truman Richmond,	William Root,
Hiram Peake,	Perry Smith.
Edwin T. Root,	

Brockport, March 24, 1843.

Messrs. Crosman & Shepard:

Gents—Agreeable to your request, I forwarded to you for publication, the Constitution of our infant Town Agricultural Society a few days since. I then expected to meet our Board of Directors on Thursday, and that some account of our organization and proceedings would have been prepared to accompany the Constitution.

The state of the roads and the severity of the weather having prevented the meeting, by request of the few members of the board whom I have been able to consult, I now proceed to give you a brief sketch of the matter, which you will dispose of as you think best; permising that if there is any thing wrong about the mode, and manner of it, the responsibility may be placed to my account.

The first meeting of our farmers with a view to form themselves into a Town Agricultural Society, took place on the 25th of February. The meeting was well attended, and consisted of a respectable proportion of our citizens from the different parts of the town. It resulted in the appointment of three Committees—1st, to prepare and report a Constitution: 2d, on town expenses, including an investigation of the manner in which the several town officers had discharged their respective duties; and 3d, on county expenses and taxes. The meeting was adjourned to the 11th instant. Previous to adjournment, specimens of the New Genesee Farmer were circulated and a subscription of 12 names obtained.

At the meeting of the 11th, the Constitution was adopted—officers elected for the ensuing year—a valuable donation of agricultural and horticultural pamphlets and periodicals was received from Mr. Henry Colman; and the future, management of the Society's concerns committed to a board of directors, consisting of ten persons, so located as to represent the different sections of the town. A resolution was adopted to have our Society subscribe for one copy of Mr. Colman's Reports consequent upon his contemplated Agricultural Tour to Europe.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the feelings of our townsmen, this infant undertaking is viewed with increasing favor, and promises the most happy results.

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And now I suppose my task might be considered as finished; but I have a desire to anticipate a little, and to draw the curtain of futurity so far as to disclose the Agricultural Society of the town of Sweden assembled in full force; its Board of Directors, or Council of Ten seated (in their robes of office) which consists of a respectable combination of talents, skill, experience, enterprise, and general intelligence. Their banner inscribed, "*We follow Nature and study its laws.*" The different members of the Society being called upon for an expression of their views, wants and wishes, proceed something after this wise:

Mr. A.—Since we have got ourselves formed into a Society, I want to know what it is going to amount to—will it help me sell my farm by bringing our town into notice? Will our Board of Directors open a correspondence with the eastern and western markets, and ascertain what we may expect on the one hand, and what we have got to contend with on the other; so that we may know what kind of produce will pay best, and when and where we can sell to the best advantage? I can't find out all this as an individual, but our board, if they set themselves about it, can be prepared to give us correct information on these matters, and save us from a great many losses and disappointments in dealing with speculators and shavers, who care for nothing but their own interests.

Mr. B.—I have felt a great anxiety, for some time past, to know how I am to get along and keep my family together. Times are so hard, it takes about all we can get off of one hundred acres of land to bring the year round straight, and keep the boys and girls in such clothing and other matters as the fashion of the times require. We might, to be sure, reduce our expenses a good deal; but it seems hard to deny them accustomed indulgences, although they cost more than double what they used to when I was young. I wish the board would introduce some resolutions on this subject, and recommend more home-made articles of apparel for the boys, and girls too; and find out and let us know what to set the girls to work at. Let them furnish us with a list of the nice articles exhibited at the fairs last year, and what they sold for.

Mr. C.—I am glad to hear the inquiries made by my neighbors A. and B. I have a large farm of 150 acres, buildings, fences, orchards, and every thing in pretty good order; and if things were as they used to be, I should be entirely independent of debt, and be able to lay up something towards helping my boys and girls as they come along and want to get settled down and live by themselves. As matters are going, I cant raise a dollar to spare, and my boys grow uneasy and talk of going West where land is cheaper. This we dont like; besides the satisfaction of having our children settled around us in our old age, which my wife can't bear to give up, and it will come rather hard upon me though I dont like to say so. Besides this, I say I don't think much of this going West. My neighbors from this town have been moving off to the West more or less every year ever since the canal was made through to Buffalo, and I know most of them would have been better off if they had stayed here. Many of them went there in good circumstances and healthy familes; but after getting started there, they became more or less sickly and couldn't secure their crops; had doctors to pay and many other expenses. A good many died, and they got discouraged; the state of society is bad; a number have come back—lost their property—constitution and health gone, and now nothing to begin again with in these hard times. I wish the board would give us a history of our town emigrants for twelve years back, good and bad. I hope we shall now find out some way to do better than we have done lately.

Mr. D.—I hear a good deal said about the Tariff, but I dont understand these complicated matters; and then it's all mixed up with party politics. One party says one thing is right, and another says it's wrong; and so it is with the newspapers, and statesmen I was going to say, but I mean men who we send to Congress and the Legislature. They keep it all in a fog, and I dont believe they understand it better than our board can, if they go to work right, for they can send all over the country—to Washington and Albany, and get statements, and then sit down and make their own calculations in a snug little chamber here in Sweden, as well as if they went to Washington and set in that great mass of buildings called the Capitol. Truth and nature are just the same in one place as they are in the other, and now we've got the key and can open the locker and find out how it is, if we set ourselves honestly (not party-politically) and perseveringly about it. Let us take right hold of these things—put on the best team we've got, and plow deep and *try*. Yes, let us try "to get right, and then go ahead."

Mr. E.—I'm glad to hear my neighbor D's talk about the tariff, and I hope the board will take the matter up, and let us all understand how it is. I've heard a great deal about tariffs and free trade and protection of home products and home manufactures, and all that; but I never could fairly understand it. Now I keep a good flock of sheep, and have depended a good deal upon my wool, to pay my family expenses; I used to get something more, but now it won't sell scarcely at all without a good deal of trouble, and then don't bring half what it used to. Now it seems to me, our board might take up the wool business, and get documents and facts enough together, to show us how the price of wool has varied for 10 years past, and give us the plain simple reasons for it They might show us for instance, where the wool went to—how it was worked up—the relation between the condition of our home manufactories and the price of our wool—importation and exportation—duties—facilities of exchange—labor—show us the bearing of all these, and finally, let them find out the true natural principles of political economy applicable to the wool trade of the town of Sweden; this being a simple, single article, can be traced out and separated from party political representation, mis-representation, speculation, mystification, botheration of all kinds—and when we get through with this article, so that every one of us can understand it as easily as we can understand why we have now to pay sixpence a pound for beef, when in December we were overstocked with it at two cents a pound. I say when we get at the right laws and principles that govern our own wool trade, I think we shall have a key with which we can unlock all the mysteries that have shrowded all our other articles of produce in darkness, and brought us down to our present despondency.

Mr. F.—Now we've got up the subject of tariffs and protection and duties and economy, the board might as well go into the subject of taxes, and let us know why, when every thing else is down, our taxes are up higher than ever. I've had a hint from some of our knowing ones that look into these matters, that its a good deal our own fault, because "what's every body's business is no body's business;" and though every body complains, nobody seems to take the bull by the horns and find how he's gored us; but now we've got a competent board of businesslike men at our command, let them go to work at this matter, and lay before us a plain statement of the case, show the items of which our taxes are composed, the charges and expenses of our town officers—let every item be brought out and put down on paper; let them dig right into all these things.—They have the power and ability to do it—but one individual can do nothing; he would be laughed at and insulted if he should undertake any such thing; but a town officer who might feel himself independent of a single poor farmer, and treat him with supercilious contempt, might not be quite so crank, if he had to face our council of ten, with the whole posse of farmers in town to back them up.

Mr. G.—As the time for action among farmers is now at hand, we want all the information our Board can give us, about managing to make the most of every thing at the least expense—all about the kind of crops likely to do best—stock—tools and utensils—plows—drags—thrashing machines—sowing and planting do. The board might get samples on trial, they might correspond with inventors and proprietors, and find out what things are best, and where they can be had at prices to suit the times. If lumber and iron and labor and materials are lower, why then, if we go the right way to work, we can get the manufactured articles cheaper. Let us have fair play and no monopoly or extortion.

Mr. H.—I find on going abroad and being around among all sorts of people a little, that I and my family don't know all that's going on in the world. We have got somehow a little behind the intelligence of the times. I used to take a newspaper, but it was a party paper, and I got sick of it. I'll tell you how it happened:—My neighbor took a paper too, but as he and I don't agree in politics, his paper was on the other side, and I thought stretched the truth worse than mine. One day we happened to find two men's characters treated in both papers. They were both up for the same office, and we happened to be well acquainted with them, and knew all about them. So we compared our two papers and found neither of them told the truth; one told one story and the other another—both seemed to be trying to throw dirt in our eyes, and to fill our minds with prejudice. This led us to compare other matters, and we found all about the same thing—slander, gross and unfeeling personalities, misrepresentation, abuse and slang. We began to inquire what effect such papers had upon ourselves and families—how much instruction they contained, that would improve our useful knowledge, enlighten the minds of our children, improve our morals, and add to the substantial sources of our enjoyment and happiness. We could find but little such matter in them; not so much as we can find in an old almanac. So we concluded we would take them no longer. Now I'm told there are good papers published, such as contain a great deal of useful and interesting matter, and no slang, and that they can be had cheap. Will our board send for a variety of samples, and get the lowest terms, and let us know.

Mr. I.—Neighbor H's notions about party newspapers I like, and I quit taking any a long time ago, and havn't had any kind of a newspaper in my family till when we had our first meeting in February, one of our members brought in a bundle of "New Genesee Farmers," and offered to give in his commission as agent of the paper, if farmers would take 'em and try 'em; six months, in this way, only come to 35 cents. I didn't think much of agricultural papers and book-farming, but I thought I'd try it; thirty-five cents wouldn't kill any body; and then its worth nearly that to tie up herbs and seeds and one thing another in. Well, I took it home and looked it over, and my boys read it, and my girls read it, and my wife found something there about "the Sources of Happiness," and "The Farmer's Life," and some good hints about cooking, and saving things, and bringing up boys and girls in these times to be good for something; and so, in the long stormy days and tedious winter evenings, instead of lounging about the fire, now and then talking slander against somebody, reading and talking about some horrid murder or witch story, or dozing and yawning, and knocking our heads every once in the while against each other, or the chimney corner, we found ourselves snugly seated—heads up, reading the Farmer; and we all found something interesting in it. It waked us up and kept us awake; and it's beginning to open our eyes; and now I wouldn't part with it for twice thirty-five cents; and so they all say, and wonder why I havn't took it before. The truth is, I did take it a good many years ago, but then it was a different paper altogether. It was full of speculations, Multicaulis, Genesee County Wine, and Skinless Oats, and Rohan Potatoes, and China Tree Corn; and the writers were all the time telling what they were a *going* to do, and how much money *might* be made, and what fine things *could* be done. I didn't then see the difference between a vague speculative notion like that of the old maid and her milk pail, or counting chickens before they are hatched. I say I didn't see the difference between all this and the publication of plain, true facts, showing how things failed, and why they led to disappointment and loss; pointing others to the shoals and rocks and quicksands, which had proved so unlucky and fatal to themselves. So I went into some of these things slily, and thought I'd get the start of my neighbors and make a little money out of it before they found it out: but I got my fingers burnt and lost money and got laughed at in the bargain; but I laid it all to the Genesee Farmer. But then I might just as well blame the Genesee Farmer for publishing an advertisement offering Rohan potatoes, or China corn, and recommending them as worthy of a trial, as to blame it for the failure of my experiments. Every farmer must or ought to exercise a due degree of prudence, caution and judgment. Let him read what he will, he must, after all, depend upon his own skill and judgment; study the natural and invariable laws of nature, that govern and control every seed, and plant, and tree, and stone, and particle of sand, clay, vegetable or animal manure, lime, plaster or other matter, whose action or agency may in any way affect his operations. And now let us cherish our own Genesee Farmer;—and if it aint all right, why, whose business, and privilege, and right is it to correct and improve it? Let our Board of Directors look to it—and let the farmers of the town of Sweden take the paper—and when any one of them finds any thing wrong in it, or when they want to make any inquiries, or tell the world what they themselves have done or are doing, let them set the board to work at it, and if the Genesee Farmer dont pay any attention to them, then it will be time to complain, and look somewhere else.

Mr. K.—I came up here to-day to see what was going on. I was asked to come up when this town movement first started; but I dont run after new things. I know as much about farming as I want to know. I can raise as good wheat as any of your book farmers; and, mind ye—I never have any *chess* in my wheat. I dont believe in it. I never knew a man believe that wheat turned to chess, but what would always have chess in his wheat. No such thing! You might as well tell about pumpkins growing on corn stalks, or hogs turning into sheep! Nothing makes me mad so quick as to hear farmers telling about their wheat turning to chess. If you want to have your land clear of chess, do as the Christian does to get rid of sin—watch—watch and work. Every year pull up the chess—sift your seed, and pick out every kernel of chess, and you'll soon find it grow less and less, every year—and if you persevere as I have for years, you you wont have a kernel of chess on your farm. I defy any man to find any on mine, unless somebody carried it there I thought I wouldn't have any thing to do with this society—but, as I find my neighbors all going into it, I'll try it, if your board, as you call 'em, will take a clean piece of ground on my farm and try the experiment, and see if they can make wheat turn into chess. If they can make one kernel of clean wheat turn to chess, I'll give up my whole farm.

Mr. L.—I have heard what my neighbors have said about newspapers, and the Genesee Farmer, &c., &c., and I begin to think we haven't made the best of what means and privileges lie within our own reach. There aint much better land and country than the town of Sweden, take it altogether, on the face of the globe It's almost every inch of it fit for a garden, and I guess might all be made into one, if we take hold of it right. Let every farmer begin at home, in his own household; set all right there—then do the same with his farm—and then, if any one gets right, why wont we all be right? And what one learns that's new and useful, when he meets his neighbors, on our Agricultural Society meetings, he can tell of it—and so another can do the same, and it can go around, and the Board can set it down, and compare it, and examine it, and discuss it—and, whether it relates to our religion, or politics, or morals, or social intercourse, or sources of improvement, education, farming, produce, stock, tools, utensils, prices, markets, tariffs, wool, cattle, sheep, swine, wheat, potatoes, corn, grass, labor, manufactures, taxes, town officers, or st te officers. I say, when we take up any of these matters, no matter what, and put all our heads together, we can try hard to get right—and when we are pretty well satisfied we are right, we can begin to go right ahead. Other citizens as well as farmers might do something to help us along. Our town officers and merchants, and business men, and our post-master, all might do something. For, whom do they all depend upon for their support? The post-master, perhaps, may think that he belongs to the government. But how is it? Does the government pay him, or do the people pay him? Where does the government get its money? Don't the town of Sweden have to pay something towards it—and what does he do for the town of Sweden? I see by my papers, that post-masters are requested to be agents for the New Genesee Farmer. How many subscribers has our post-master at Brockport got this year for the Farmer? I saw in the post-office the other day a file of the N. G Farmer neatly fastened in a frame, hanging against the wall, with a subscription paper attached to it; but I did not see a single name, either of business men or any other kind of men, on it. At the same time I was told they had all been called on; but the interests of farmers appear to be no concernment of theirs. I should like to have our board send a committee to our post-master, and find out how many subscribers he has got for the Genesee Farmer, and how many for party and fight, trashy papers and periodicals that poison and contaminate the minds of our young people, and give them a disre ish for other matter. It might do good to know the character of these papers and who takes them, and how many are taken among us.

Mr. M.—There's one thing I haven't heard mentioned. A few years ago every body was running after Multicaulis trees, and they sold for one, two and three dollars a piece, and I know a good many men got ruined in this way, and now you cant hardly give 'em away. Aint they good for nothing?—Who's to blame because people bought a pig in a poke? If they hadn't prudence enough to keep their fingers out of the fire, whose fault was it? But the worst of it is, that it has prejudiced every body against the business, and blinded their eyes so they wont look at the truth. Now I'm told that we have to pay more money to other countries for silk, every year, than we can get for all our wheat and pork put together I wish the Board would inquire into the matter, and let us know how it is.* My wife and the girls must do something to help make the pot boil—and a penny saved in making a little silk, would be considerable in these times. Let the Board find out how many have tried it in our town, and how they succeeded, and what the matter is. It can't do any harm, and may after all do some good.

Recollect, Messrs. Publishers, that if there be any thing wrong in this communication, I am alone responsible for the mischief. G. A.

* As it now seems to be settled, among the most experienced and intelligent experimenters in raising silk, that all other difficulties are overcome, except the disease of the worm, it is hoped that those who have stocks of seed or eggs known to be clear from disease, of the most desirable kinds, will let it be known.

Extract of a Letter from Mississippi.

The following extract of a letter from a correspondent in Mississippi, shows a highly improved state of things in that country; and if such, as there is reason to hope is the effect through the country, of what we call the "hard times," the lesson will be in the highest manner beneficial. Nothing is in general more useful to men, or more conducive to their substantial happiness and true independence, than to put them upon their own resources. "Necessity is the mother of invention;" and the character and powers of men are brought out, enlarged, and invigorated, in proportion as they are compelled to depend upon themselves:

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

As to this, my adopted State, there never was that country under the sun that has made such leaps towards the wished-for goal. But a few years since, we were buying corn and meal at the mill, and hauling twenty to forty or fifty miles; and gradually we have got better, until now corn sells at twenty-five cents per bushel, and pork at three cents, of our own *home-made* at that. We are raising abundance of these two articles, and many of us are selling pigs, and calves, and sheep, to our fellow-citizens, of the improved breeds. We are, in truth, living better than any *planting* people ever did; and I have no question but the day is not far distant, when a planter with his hundred hands, will lead off into the fair ground. When false pride is laid away, we will then set you, Northerners, an example. But as it has been, it was too low a business for one who worked twenty to one hundred hands, to take any interest in his business. He was too greedy. Overseers and negroes managed all; but the master and the wife managed him, as they are here generally too fond of empty show and false parade. The men of spirit here now, are those without the means to give full scope to their desires. Let wealthy gentlemen and ladies once take hold of their farms and their kitchen, and I will guarantee such a country that men will travel here to see it. M. W. P.

Longevity.—Mr. Nagle, of Ballinamona Castle, county of Cork, writes as follows to the Editor of the Reporter:

I think you will not have any objection to insert in your next publication the death of a very old man, my poundkeeper, on part of the lands of Clogher, near Doneraile, named Louis Wholehan. He died yesterday at the age of 113 years and 7 months. He was married to his first wife more than fifty years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of 109 years, by whom he has had a son, a fine boy, and very like his father. From his great age, I have given him his house and the parish pound many years, rent free, which made him comfortable and prolonged his life. He never lost a tooth, nor had he a grey hair on his head.

Remedy against Frost.—It is recommended, in some of the French agricultural papers, to deposite some wet strawy manure in the forks of a tree when in blossom, to protect the fruit from frost. If applied in the evening, it is said, that, should frost occur in the night, it will be visible on the upper surface of the manure, but the fruit buds or blossoms will wholly escape injury.

We learn from the Prairie Farmer that Farmers' clubs or Lyceums have been formed in many neighborhoods of the far west to advance the cause of improved husbandry. Agricultural Libraries are being established in connection with them. Most of our agricultural towns in New England may profit by their example—though some of them have led the way in this means of improvement. In the selection of our district libraries, though intended for the use of farmer's mainly, no attention has been given to the selection of valuable works on agriculture.—*Boston Traveller.*

Errata.—In Mr. Hathaway's communication in the March number, 45th page, 1st column, 14th line from bottom, for "even-like" read *wen-like*. 2nd column, 31st line from top, for "are" read *am*.

Mr. Clow, of Alton, Wayne Co., N. Y., says the average yield of his Wheat crop was stated too high in the March number, by nearly one half. We cannot tell how it occurred, but feel confident that such blunders do not often happen with us.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

BY DAVID THOMAS, OF CAYUGA COUNTY.

In traversing our wide spreading country, the pomologist must observe with regret that so few of the landed proprietors enjoy the luxuries of the Fruit Garden. The stately mansion, the comfortable farm-house, or the neat cottage, may meet his view in every direction; and well cultivated fields, loaded orchards, and abundant harvests, indicate that plenty reigns within; but if he stop and inquire for the finer fruits of the garden, what answer would he get? In nine cases out of ten, perhaps, their names would sound like the words of an unknown tongue; and the lord of the soil know as little about them as he does the lotus of Lybia, or the mangosteen of India.

How many of our freeholders have ever tasted an apricot? How many of them cultivate the best cherries? How many know that delicious plums, always fresh from the tree may be had from early wheat harvest till the ground freezes in autumn? How many eat the finest varieties of the peach? How many think of having "the circle of pears?"

These questions if duly examined and considered, would show our deficiency—for deficiency, omission, or neglect it must be, not to provide for all the reasonable wants of our families. Now, fine fruit in abundance would supply a reasonable want. The relish for it is prevalent throughout every class of our population—from the honored guest who regales on what is set before him, down to the school-boy who stops to plunder by the way.

Hundreds, however, may think or say, "We have no time to attend to such trifling affairs." This plea might be allowed while a man was struggling to save his property from execution, or his land from the foreclosure of a mortgage; but from him who basks in prosperity, it would come with an ill grace. Every-day comforts are not trifles. Luxuries which delight the palate, and conduce to health, are not trifles; yet well-ripened fruits belong to this class; and we are satisfied that much suffering, and many a doctor's bill, might be saved by a plentiful supply.

It may be said, indeed, that fruit often causes illness. So grain often causes founder; and cold water often causes death; but it is the excess that proves baneful or destructive. Half-ripe, crude, unwholesome fruits have no attraction for him that has free access to the Fruit Garden: it is the unfortunate wight for whom nobody has planted or provided, that incidentally suffers.

One hundred trees in most cases, would furnish an ample supply for a family, and may be selected in the following proportions:

15 cherry	trees, at	38 to 50 cents.
8 apricot	do	38 do
25 pear	do	38 do
15 plum	do	38 to 50 do
20 peach	do	25 do
5 nectarine	do	25 do
8 quince	do	25 do
4 early apple	do	25 do

The common nursery prices are added; and the annual interest on this sum, whether borrowed or appropriated, would barely replenish a tobacco box through the year.

Now a Fruit Garden containing this number of trees, ought to yield a constant supply of cherries for two months; of apricots for one month; of pears for nine months; of plums for three months; and of peaches for two months.

One hundred trees would do well on half an acre; but if we allow a square rod for each tree, the Fruit Garden would be only ten rods square. Now a lot of this size may be conveniently appropriated on every farm; and where is the owner who cannot build forty rods of fence?

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One thing is worth bearing in mind by those who purchase fruit trees: the best kinds are generally as hardy as the worst, and the difference in price fades into nothing when compared with the difference in quality. Nobody is satisfied with mean fruit after tasting better.

For a Fruit Garden, a western aspect is generally best, because it is least subject to sudden transition of temperature. Severe vernal frosts often prove injurious, or otherwise, according to the weather that follows. If the sky be overcast in the morning, and the air continues cold, little or no damage occurs; but when the sun breaks out warm, the injury is greatest; and the most so, where the trees are most exposed to his rays. For this reason a hill or a wood on the east side, may prove very beneficial.

A northern aspect would go far towards insuring regular crops of the peach, nectarine, apricot, if protected from the sun and warm winds by a belt of evergreens. On sandy soils, especially, the reflected heat is often sufficient in autumn or winter, to start the buds; and snow and ice have been successfully* heaped round the trees to prevent this disaster; but a northern aspect would probably render such labor unnecessary.

Dry firm ground should be chosen, preferring a sandy or gravelly loam, though clay will do with good culture. Wet, peaty, or spongy soils are apt to be frosty; for the radiation of heat is much greater than from firmer land.

It has been found very useful to keep swine and poultry in the Fruit Garden, on account of their services in destroying insects, and especially the curculio. In many instances no other protection has been necessary; but where the garden is large, the plum, apricot, and nectarine should be planted in the same quarter, so that the hogs, if wanted, may be confined amongst them for a time. Cherries, and even peaches, would also receive benefit from their presence, though these fruits generally suffer less from this insect than the former sorts. Cherry trees, however, should stand near together, so that from a central seat, a load of shot may protect them. We do not mean that all birds fond of cherries should be destroyed, but only such as take more than a reasonable share, or that render no service in return.

Stunted trees always produce smaller fruit than when the same kind grows on vigorous branches; but the fruit suffers in flavor as well as in size. The trees should, therefore, be planted in deep beds of fertile soil. In dry seasons more especially, this provision is of great importance; and young trees treated in this manner are not only more likely to live, grow much faster, bear much sooner, and bear much better fruit than on sterile land. All our observations go to justify these remarks.

When young trees are taken from the nursery, inquiry is often made how soon they will come into bearing? It is a very proper question, and it would be a proper answer to say: Very much according to the treatment they shall get. When they are set in holes cut out of a sod, just large enough to receive the roots with some crowding, and are then left to take care of themselves, we have no right to expect them to come soon into bearing, nor to bear much when they do, Neither half-starved cows, nor half starved trees will be found profitable. In the latter case especially, the interest on the purchase money is generally lost for some years, and not unfrequently the purchase too; but we hardly ever lose a tree in good condition, set in mellow ground which is kept mellow.

The holes for the trees should be not less than four feet diameter and fifteen inches deep, but a greater breadth and depth is desirable. Place the soil round the brink of the hole, ready for filling in again; but scatter the harder subsoil back out of the way. The hole should then be filled with the best earth, and rise a few inches above the general surface on account of its settling, first mixing three or four shovelfulls of chip-dirt with the part that is to come in immediate contact with the roots. It helps to keep the ground loose and moist, besides yielding much nutriment to the trees.

The roots of the trees when taken from the nursery should be carefully guarded against drying or freezing. If such care, however, has not been taken, bury the frozen roots in the ground before they can thaw, and plunge the dried roots with several feet of the main stem into water, to soak there from 12 to 24 hours, till the moisture is sufficiently restored.

In planting, spread out the roots carefully, and let the best point against the strongest winds. Fine or mellow earth should fill up all the spaces between the roots, so that every fibre shall come in contact with it on every side; and in order to accomplish this intention more perfectly, throw in a pailful of water when the roots are covered, to wash the earth down, and to fill up every interstice.†

Newly planted trees being acted on as levers by the wind, often press the earth round their stems aside, and make an opening down to their roots, which in consequence suffer from both drought and disturbance. To prevent this disaster, it is therefore important that stakes should be provided to support and stiffen them. If driven before the trees are planted, they may be erect; if driven afterwards, they may be slanting; and in both cases, straw bands should be first wrapped once round to prevent the tree from chafing.

When trees are set in clay which holds water like a tub, they *soak* and often perish; especially if transplanted in autumn. This evil may be readily prevented, however, when the plow can be introduced, by drawing several very deep furrows where the trees are to stand, clearing out the loose earth with the shovel, and then employing chips, brush, potato tops, straw, cornstalks, or old rails, in constructing an under drain. Even if made with these materials, it would last for an age, for when mouldered into earth, the water would soak away along the seam.

Early in summer, after the trees are planted, let the ground be well dug round with the spade, commencing shallow near the trees, but deepening as soon as there is no danger of disturbing the roots. One spading is worth several hoeings, though the broad hoe may be profitably employed once a month, after the spade has thoroughly loosened the soil. Trees managed in this way, will grow much faster than if the ground were just scratched over to the depth of an inch or so; and many of ours have grown as luxuriantly through the late excessive drought, as if they were in want of nothing.

The pruning of young trees, to prevent their splitting down, is a very important operation. Many are greatly injured, and sometimes ruined, for want of this precaution. Where the limbs diverge considerably, nature has provided a kind of net-work of the firmest wood to connect them together; but where two leading branches take nearly the same direction, they soon begin to press against each other; and the bark interposing, the wood is prevented from uniting. The consequence generally is, that when loaded with fruit, they are broken down by the wind. Now it is far better to cut off the limb in time. No material loss is sustained, as all the nutriment flows into the other branches, and increases their vigor.

The advantage of pruning apple trees, is generally known; and unless many of the limbs are cut out, some of the finest varieties become comparatively diminutive and insipid. The same care, however, is rarely extended to other fruit trees. When the twigs become stunted and mossy, sometimes they are trimmed by the tempest, or broken down by an untimely fall of snow; and then the benefits of pruning are manifest, even when done in that rough style. It is better, however, to depend on art than accident. As a general rule the best flavored fruit of the kind grows on the most vigorous branches well exposed to the sun and air; and with this idea constantly before us, we shall hardly do amiss when we apply the ax, the saw, or the chisel; though we may specify that cross branches should be lopped, and thrifty shoots that have room to spread, should be saved.

The tree mosses are parasitic plants, and should be expelled from the Fruit Garden. Lye is often used for this purpose on the apple tree; but we think it no better than lime whitewash, which purifies the bark, and leaves it in a fine healthy condition. Once a year is quite sufficient.

Under deep snows, or snow drifts that settle round the trees, the MEADOW MOUSE often gnaws the bark, to their great injury or destruction. This animal, however, always works under cover; and therefore the damage may be generally prevented by piling mellow earth round the stems, a foot high, late in autumn. The snow as it falls, is generally swept away from the pile by the wind; and even if the mouse should persist in climbing up on the earth—which we have not known him to do—he would soon come out into the open air, except when the snow was very deep.

Another method which has never failed with us, though requiring attention—is to tread the snow firmly down round the stems; and this should be carefully

*We have caused an apple tree to bloom a fortnight later than the rest of the orchard by piling wood around it.

† An experienced horticulturist says, "Nine-tenths of the deaths from transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of trees by a careless and rapid mode of shoveling the earth in about the roots."

done every time that a deep snow falls, or whenever a drift is forming round the trees. The mouse, as he roots along, always turns away from the hardened snow.

Trees completely girdled by the mice, however, may be saved by setting grafts early in the spring, to restore the communication between the two detached portions of the tree—in other words, by grafting them together. Part of a small branch should be *inlaid*, both above and below; and if skilfully done and carefully coated over with grafting mud or wax, it will be very likely to grow, except on the peach or nectarine. We have succeeded in this way on a pear tree; but three or four should be set round the tree.

Cultivated CHERRIES belong to several species, which have spread into many varieties, and probably *hybrids*. The caterpillar sometimes feeds on the leaves; and the curculio punctures some of the fruit which in consequence becomes wormy; but no fruit tree yields a more certain crop, bearing every year without intermission, unless the blossoms or young fruit be damaged by frost. Some kinds, however, as the *morello*, have been nearly destroyed in some parts of the country by the "BLACK GUM." This excresence is caused by an insect which should be carefully sought for, late in spring or early in the summer; and as soon as the bunches appear, the limb should be cut off and burnt.

The SLUG, another insect, feeds on the pulpy part of the leaf, despoiling its verdure, and wasting the vigor of the tree. It might almost be mistaken for the filth of some little bird. It soon renders itself conspicuous, however, by its works; and though it sometimes attacks the foliage of other trees, the cherry leaf appears to be its favorite food. It may be destroyed by throwing fresh ashes among the branches by means of a shingle—every worm that is covered perishes. It has been done when the dew was on the leaves; but if the slug is moist enough of itself to catch the ashes it would be better to apply them when the leaves are dry, because the latter would neither be injured by the potash, nor defiled by the dust.

The cherry tree is more impatient of nuisances than most other kinds. Some have been destroyed by ashes thrown round the stem. Under two trees, the pigs were fed with corn, and the cobs scattered over the ground: both perished. In a slight depression near another, the water collected in rainy weather, and the geese dabbled in it: the tree died the same summer. Lime whitewash has also been charged with injuring the cherry tree; and if it be used at all, the experiment should be cautiously conducted.

The MORELLO and KENTISH appear to be adapted to a greater variety of soils than the HEART cherry trees; and may be employed as stocks for the latter in unfavorable situations. The outgrowing of the stock by the graft, constitutes no valid objection. We have never seen a tree endangered by such overgrowth, while the obstruction to the descent of the juices favors the enlargement of the fruit.

The APRICOT was formerly ranked with the plum, but it differs enough to stand separate. Like the plum however, it has a smooth stone, and turns sour with heat; though in flavor it resembles the peach more than any of our fruits. It resembles it also in the excitability of the fruit buds in winter. Its earlier bloom exposes it rather more to severe weather in the spring, but generally it succeeds wherever the peach can be successfully cultivated. In this climate, the tree is perfectly hardy.

There are two species of the Apricot: the black, and the common sort, which has spread into many varieties. Ripening earlier than the peach, their presence in the Fruit Garden is very desirable.

Neither the borer nor the caterpillar attack the PEAR tree; but sometimes flies, wasps, and hornets are busy among the leaves, showing that all is not right, and that honey dew emitted by plant lice, attracts them. But this tree is subject to a more serious injury, to wit: the FIRE BLIGHT, which occurs early in summer, the leaves from the extremity of the branches for two or more feet, appearing as if they were scorched. We think, however, that two distinct causes occasionally operate to produce similar effects, namely: insects, and a starting of the bark in winter.

The late Professor Peck, on examining the branch of a pear tree which had died with fire blight, said the damage was caused by an insect, (Scolytus pyri,) and that to cut off the limbs a foot or more below the dead part, and IMMEDIATELY BURN THEM, would be the proper remedy. We have faithfully followed this advice; and though the fire blight has been several times in the Fruit Garden, its ravages have always been arrested at once, so that we have not lost a tree from this cause in twenty years. We have believed that the new colonies went with us when we carried off and destroyed the branches.

The starting of the bark in winter, appears to be caused by an untimely flowing of the sap, followed by intense cold, which expands it into ice, and separates the bark from the wood. We have observed such effects once or twice, succeeded on some of the smaller branches, by a blighting of the leaves, but we believe it seldom occurs in this district.

The PLUM tree is sometimes, though rarely, attacked by the *peach worm* in Western New-York. Its most formidable enemy, however, is the insect that causes the "BLACK GUM," similar in its effects to the insect that destroys the morello, if they are not identical. Be this as it may, it is rapidly increasing; and unless our farmers shall turn over a new leaf, the plum will soon become very rare amongst us. In every direction that we travel, branches are loaded with these excrescences; and if there is one man within fifty miles of us who has done his duty, we should be pleased to hear it.

To guard against this insect, the trees should be well pruned, though not enough to check their vigor, so that the bunches may be readily discovered. Unless this precaution be taken, it would be very difficult to find all of them, without spending more time than people in general have to spare. Let there be no delay in cutting off and burning them when they are found.

It appears that the eggs of this insect are deposited in a slit of the bark some time during the summer, and where they generally pass the winter without hatching. Soon after vegetation commences in the spring, a kind of fungous wood is formed, swelling out on one side of the branch, and amongst this the young progeny finds nourishment and shelter. This fungous wood however, appears not to be occasioned by the worm, for it often occurs where there are none, but by some irritating secretion from the parent.

After the late severe drought, when the trees took a second growth, we found several new excrescences so late in the season that probably the worms would have perished with cold if we had not arrested their career. Does the starting of the fungous wood cause the eggs to hatch?

We have spoken of insects that depredate on the TREE; we now turn to such as injure the FRUIT, by puncturing and then depositing a nit, so that it becomes *wormy*, and drops prematurely from the tree.

Every person that cultivates the plum, apricot, or nectarine, ought to be acquainted with the CURCULIO, both by sight and by character. There ought to be a good drawing of this insect, but we have seen none; and at this season of the year we cannot have one prepared. It is, however, a dark brown bug, about a quarter of an inch long, and of singular form, having a slender neck and head. When it drops from the tree, it lies still, pretending to be dead; or if a dried blossom or leaf be near, where it can hide, it moves cautiously under, fearing to be seen in motion. When crushed between the thumb and finger, it feels like Indian meal, and like no other insect that we have examined.

It is timid; and when hogs, sheep, or cattle pass frequently under the trees, it is scarcer than in more retired places. Trees that stand near a door where there is much passing, are often entirely exempt from its visits; and the same result occurs where they stand in a lane or barn-yard. The late Thomas Forrest, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, tied one end of a cord to a plum tree, and the other end to his pump-handle, so that it shook the tree whenever they drew water. It saved the fruit.

This insect on one point is very sagacious. It is unwilling to have its progeny drop on a pavement, or into water. The same shrewd horticulturist set his nectarine trees leaning over the fish pond, and not a curculio disturbed them. In regard to pavements, we have had several accounts of their efficacy. A friend of ours had his plums to ripen perfectly over a pavement, while others, without this protection, though otherwise favorably situated, were entirely destroyed.

Only a few trees, however, can be guarded in this way. For the Fruit Garden, we want something more comprehensive, and have already referred to the services of swine and poultry. They devour much of the wormy fruit, and the young curculios along with it; but some of these insects probably escape, besides all such as leave the fruit before it falls.* How long they live, is not known; but if we may judge from their difference in size, it may be many years; and to this company the new brood is annually added. Unless the swine and poultry, therefore, can induce them to migrate, the fruit must suffer greatly from their ravages, and such has been our experience.

Finding many of our trees nearly unproductive, we determined, in the early part of last summer, to call these depredators to account. Accordingly, we followed the same plan that we recommended some years ago in the New-York Farmer:—spread sheets under the trees, and jarred the branches violently. The little marauders, taken by surprise, fell down by dozens; and the contrast of colors enabled us to detect them at a glance. We chose the cool of the morning for this purpose, when they were slightly benumbed; and persevered till we had destroyed nearly 1700. In consequence all the trees that we visited, bore fruit in abundance; and to prove that our labor was rewarded, a tree that was overlooked bore three apricots, while another of less size bore half a bushel.

During its migrations, the curculio doubtless uses its wings; and near its native spot it may occasionally fly into the tree; but from several circumstances, we conclude that it generally ascends by crawling. With this belief, circular tin troughs have been fastened round the trees; and being filled, and kept filled with water, have been found useful—for this insect is no navigator. These appendages, however, should be applied early in the spring, before it gets up the trees. Afterwards they are not likely to be of any benefit whatever.

When the earlier accounts of the curculio were published, it was believed to be identical with the worms that infest the apple, pear, and quince; but Noyes Darling, of New-Haven, more than ten years ago, discovered that they were very distinct; and we repeated his experiment with the same result. It is a dark gray miller that attacks the apple and the pear, and probably the quince. It was also thought that the curculio continued its ravages until autumn; but the same sagacious horticulturist found that its work was finished before midsummer.

The mark which it leaves on the fruit that it punctures, is in form of a crescent; and we have never seen that mark, except on stone fruit.

The *down* of the PEACH generally protects it against the curculio; but the NECTARINE, which is only a smooth skin variety of peculiar flavor, often suffers even more than the plum or the apricot.

The PEACH WORM (Ægeria exitiosa) attacks the tree at the root, where the bark is soft from the moisture of the ground, or the shading of grass; but it avoids the hard scaly part, so that old trees are often undisturbed for years. On the reverse, young trees are much injured by it, and sometimes destroyed, especially where two or more are at work at the same time. If they encircle the tree, there is no hope of its recovery, but this is rarely accomplished by one worm.

Though it feeds on the pulpy part of the bark, it seems careful not to disturb the cuticle, so that were it not for the gum and filth mixed together on the outside, it would be difficult to find the depredator. The fresh filth, however, sufficiently indicates its presence. By entering a knife at that point, and slitting the cuticle longitudinally, the establishment is soon broken up, for it is seldom four inches in length; and then we discover a white grub three quarters of an inch long,

* Last summer, we observed several cases of this kind where the larvæ had escaped through small holes in the sides of plums and apricots.

which is readily extracted. When it is removed, the tree speedily recovers.

Some persons remove the soil to the depth of two or three inches, and apply hot water, hot soap suds, or warm brine, at any time in autumn or spring when the ground is unfrozen; and if the gum be also removed, so that the fluid can enter the hole, the worm is sure to perish.

Various methods have been employed to prevent the attacks of this insect. In the spring, earth has been piled round the tree a foot high, covering up all the bark that was tender. With the same object in view, canvass or ropes made of hay or straw, have been wound about the stem, and then coated with white-wash. Straw in an upright position has also been applied. Tan in small boxes has answered the same purpose, and its properties are also repulsive. Lime and ashes have the same effect. Common salt, either alone or mixed with nitre, has been found efficacious, besides promoting the growth and productiveness of the tree. Half a pound has been scattered round it at a time. Soot employed in the same way, is highly recommended. A small red cedar, planted in the same hole with a peach tree has protected it by its offensive odor. Charcoal in small pieces, heaped up, is supposed to smother the worm by choke damp, and sulphur to poison it by its fumes. Doubtless all are useful, but the appendages should be removed when the warm season is over.

Sometimes a worse evil than the worm, however, overtakes the peach tree. This malady was named by the late Judge Peters of Pa., "THE YELLOWS;" but the leaves are not always yellow, as the name would imply. A more certain indication is the premature ripening of the fruit, with purple discolorations of the pulp, and deficient flavor. As the disease advances bundles of slender twigs protrude from the larger branches, and increase till the vital energy is exhausted.

This case is perhaps the only instance of a contagious disease among vegetables, communicated by contact of the roots or the application of pollen. That such are the facts, indeed, has not been directly proved, but the circumstantial evidence is strong and pointed. Young, healthy trees speedily decline when planted among diseased roots. Frequently, the first appearance of the premature ripening is confined to a solitary branch, when no trace of the disease can be found in any other part of the tree. When this happens, it is prudent to amputate immediately, although it is doubtful if the tree itself can be safely left to stand till it blooms again. In particular cases we have pruned closely, destroying the blossom buds, and giving it a chance for recovery, without endangering other trees; but we would not recommend it as a general rule, but extirpate the tree in due time.

It is certainly known, however, that the disease can be communicated like the small pox. We have set buds from sickly trees into healthy stocks, and all have perished in the course of the year. Yet, different degrees of virulence, perhaps depending on the stage of the disease, are observable.

There can be no doubt that on a sickly tree, the pit or kernel is as much affected as the pulp that surrounds it; and therefore such stones ought never to be planted in a nursery. A peach tree not attacked by worms and free from this malady, ought to live at least 50 or 100 years; and we believe no reason whatever, except the two just mentioned, can be assigned for their early decay. If the worm is not at the root, therefore, when the tree is sickly, we may conclude it has the yellows; and that this disease, if the pit was tainted, has

"Grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength."

Some varieties of the peach and nectarine are subject to a WHITE MILDEW, which appears on the new shoots about midsummer, checking their growth, but not attended with any other ill effects. It seems analogous to the mildew on the grape and gooseberry; and may be cured (it is said) by the application of sulphur-water. A better course, however, for culturists in general, would be to stimulate the tree to make a handsome growth in the early part of the season, and to take no further care.

This disease appears to be exclusively confined to Lindley's FIRST CLASS of peaches and nectarines, "whose leaves are deeply and doubly serrated, having no glands." Some varieties of this class, however, suffer very little; while others, such as the Early Anne, are much impeded in their growth.

The peach is justly considered the most delicious fruit of the temperate zone; and yet it is scarcely known in a large portion of the state of New-York, which we have much reason to believe would admit of its successful culture. Not only in the high lands between the Cayuga lake and the Susquehanna, but also in the elevated region between the Great Bend and the Blue Mountain in Pa., this tree has been found healthy and fruitful. We saw several in fine order, the very next season after some had perished with the cold in the low and beautiful valley of Stroudsburgh.

To some persons this statement may appear like a paradox. But what are the other facts in this case? Warmth in winter is pernicious. It starts the sap, swells the bud, and the intense cold that follows destroys bud and branch. On the contrary, the steady cold of the hills is conservative. The bud is so exquisitely folded and prepared for a severe season, that unless it is disturbed by the sap, it is safe from the greatest cold of our latitude. Like the seeds of the melon, or a grain of corn, it appears to be too dry to freeze.

In the middle districts of our state, let horticulturists therefore remember, that the hills are more favorable to the peach than the valleys; and if their labors are unrewarded in the low precincts of their villages, let them occupy the neighboring heights, and lay out fruit gardens there. Let them also remember that many trees and shrubs which are hardy in a dry rocky soil, perish with the cold in a rich border. In the latter case the wood is not sufficiently matured, and the frost strikes it when it is full of sap, like a weed. To crop the ends of the peach shoots, when they grow too late, has been useful—not so soon in the season as to start the buds, but as soon as that danger is over. We have alluded to the loss of the fruit buds in winter, and the early bloom of this tree. These two causes render the peach a more uncertain crop than the plum or the cherry; but particular circumstances, perhaps not well understood, have had an influence on its productiveness. Where trees stand in the same immediate neighborhood, some are barren while others bear; and a belief is becoming prevalent that grassy ground is most favorable. Though we are not entirely prepared to decide on this point, yet most of our observations lean in that direction; and if it be proved, an exception to our plan of managing the Fruit Garden, ought to be made on behalf of the peach, nectarine, and apricot, as soon as these trees are of full bearing size.

Some years ago, we drained a shallow swamp; and though the situation is high and airy, peach trees of the best bearing kinds planted there have always been unproductive. Now the annual cultivation of the soil, doubtless rendered it more spongy,* and consequently more frosty, because it radiated more heat than the paler and firmer ground. But was this the only cause? and if so, did it cause the destruction of the buds in winter, or in the spring?

One fact, however, should not be forgotten. To accelerate the growth of the peach tree when bearing, by either culture or pruning, endangers the fruit. In summer, therefore, the soil should not be disturbed.

The QUINCE tree as well as the apple tree is subject to the attacks of the BORER. The larva of this insect resembles the peach worm; but it cuts through the solid wood, and therefore is much more difficult to extract. With a barbed wire, we have often succeeded, and sometimes failed. In a young tree that had been neglected, we found them so deeply entrenched, and their holes so winding, that they kept possession. We then made a small auger hole through the heart of the tree, and filled it with sulphur. A few days after we found one of them in a dying state, and no more filth was ejected. Quince trees should be examined on this account, at least once a year.

As the pear tree is not infested by the borer, it has been employed as a stock for the quince tree, and if budded or grafted a foot or more from the ground, it must generally be safe from such attacks.

The quince tree, like the pear tree, however, is subject to FIRE BLIGHT; but only a few inches of the ends of the branches suffer. Whether this appearance is owing to the more stunted nature of the tree, or to a different insect, is not positively known; but as it is probably caused by an insect, it would be prudent to cut off the dying tops, and burn them.

Though WINTER PEARS have something like a determinate time for ripening, or becoming soft, yet this period may be accelerated or retarded, by increasing or diminishing the temperature of the place where they are kept. Our experiments on this point within the last year, have been very conclusive. Pears of a sort that had continued hard until spring in a cool cellar, have ripened towards the close of autumn, in a warm room; and by placing them in different temperatures, the season for each particular kind, may be greatly extended.

When WINTER FRUIT is buried in the ground for long keeping, it should be placed in a box, or on a bed of straw, and be well covered with the same, so as not to come in contact with the damp earth, which causes it to swell, crack and lose its flavor; and to prevent it from becoming musty, it should be kept in an outhouse, till the ground begins to freeze. We have never known fruit to be damaged, that was treated in this manner, and then timely removed in the spring.

Greatfield, 12 mo. 17, 1841.

* Would the increased radiation from this cause be counteracted by spreading straw, chaff, or shavings under the tree?

Curious Method of Planting Corn.

From the Boston Traveler.

Mr. John W. Sweet, of Tyringham, Berkshire county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels shell corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field on the surface of the green-sward; then he plows the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back-furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plow, as much as he deems necessary. In this method, he remarked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe he gathers the ears, then pulls up all the corn-stalks and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits the ridges with his plough, and covers these stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridge for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the three sods and manure being under the corn the first year, that while these are undergoing decomposition, being the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture till its decomposition is completed.

As to the facts that cornstalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops, or the well established fact, with practical men, that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop has already exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potato, while some other crop requiring a different kind of food from what the potato requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potato crop has failed,—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves; so it is with plants.

Now, if you shoot a partridge, and cut open its crop, and find in it acorns and buds, you at once in-

fer that acrons and buds are the natural food of the bird. So when by chemical analysis you ascertain the precise elements of which corn-stalks are made, you have ascertained precisely what kind of food the corn crop requires. Now as cornstalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that cornstalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not only the conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all wise and bountiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be reproduced and perpetuated. Thus the forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth, from year to year not only increases in fertility, by an annual top-dressing, fitted to the very purpose for which it is wanted, and composted by the unerring hand of Deity, but also, from year to year, has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus is the vegetable as in the animal world, there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of Infinite Wisdom, as to the vegetable world, will be less and less frustrated by the hand of unskilful culture.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

The Potato.

Mr. Editor,—It is, perhaps, not generally known to the subscribers of the Farmer's Cabinet, that in the potato there are two parts, which, if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days earlier than the other. This fact has fallen under my own observation, and is the plan I now pursue in order to obtain an early supply for my table, fine and very mealy. The apex or small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part that produces the earliest—the middle or body of the potato produces later, and always large ones. The butt or naval end is worthless, except for feeding stock, and, if planted, produces very indifferent small ones, and often none at all, the eyes, if any, being imperfectly formed. The potato being cut two weeks before planted, and spread on a floor, that the wounds may heal, separating the small end from the middle, then cutting off the naval or butt, the body or middle of the potato is then divided into two pieces lengthwise, taking care to have always the largest and finest selected, being convinced that if none but large potatoes are planted, large ones will be again produced—small things produce small things again, and therefore no small potatoes should be planted; this practice is too prevalent, and may account for the many varieties and small potatoes met with in our markets. Who would not prefer a large mealy potato to a small one, that will take hours to boil soft, and then may only be fit to feed the cattle with.

For several years past I have adopted the plan of putting potatoes into the ground late in the fall, covering them with manure, sometimes with tanners' waste bark, and always have succeeded in raising a fine early crop. Last fall I had taken up some as fine and large Mercer potatoes as any one could wish; they were covered with tan six inches thick the preceding fall; many weighed sixteen ounces. No particular care or attention was bestowed upon them through the summer, the tan not permitting any weeds to trouble them, or to draw out the nourishment from the earth, they had therefore all the benefit of the soil, kept moist and clean by the tan, for tan will keep the ground moist and clean, and in an improved state in the driest season. I have found the great advantage of it to my asparagus and strawberry beds, which are annually covered with it.

The potato I consider so valuable and indispensable a vegetable, and having never seen a suggestion in print of separating the potato and planting each by itself, that I have been induced to send you this imperfect and hastily drawn up communication. Perhaps you may think it worthy a place in the Farmers' Cabinet, and if so, should be pleased to hear that some of its patrons will try the experiment of planting separately each part of the tuber, believing that the potato may be much improved by a due regard to the above suggestions.

Lancaster, Feb. 26, 1842. J. F. H.

From the Connecticut Farmer's Guzette.

A new Principle in Horticulture.

Cabbage.—Mr. H. M. Bidwell, of this city, has just sent us an elegant cabbage-head from his garden, illustrative of a new principle in that important vegetable, accidentally discovered. About the middle of June, having some last year stumps, which had been set out for sallad sprouts, he broke off three, about three or four inches long, and stuck them into the ground. They took root readily, and grew up as thrifty as any other plant. Two of the three have produced fine solid heads. The one before us measures two feet six inches in circumferance, the open, outside leaves being all stripped off. It is of the drum-head shape. The other head is more conical, and apparently adifferent species.—Plants may thus be obtained early, without the labor and attention required for raising them in hotbeds. The principle is worthy of notice.

A Cheap Paint.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime and slack it with cold water: when slacked, add to it 20 lbs. of Spanish whiting, 17 lbs. of salt and 12 lbs. of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire seive, and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, or where it is exposed to the weather. In order to give a good color, three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry before the next is applied.

For painting inside walls, take as before, one bushel of unslacked lime, 3 lbs. of sugar, 5 lbs. salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush.

I have used it on brick, and find it well calculated to preserve them,—it is far preferable to oil paint. I have also used it on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on planed siding or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish straw color, use Yellow Ochre instead of whiting: for lemon color Ochre and Chrome Yellow; for lead and slate color, Lampblack; for blue, Indigo; for green, Chrome Green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one-fourth as much as oil paints, including labor of putting on.—*Ontario Freeman.*

From the Maine Farmer.

Small Productive Farm.

I raised, the past year, from 30 acres of land, 700 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of barley, 25 bushels of beets, 15 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of beans, 4 tons of mowed oats, 6 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of carrots, 75 chickens and turkeys, and a great variety of garden *sauce.* I have killed one hog, weighing 390 pounds, made 400 pounds of butter, kept three cows, a pair of oxen, two heifers, two steers, eight sheep, and four hogs. I have been on the place but two years, and have laid six acres of land to grass; the land a clay loam, easy to work. I have no convenience for my hogs to graze, neither do I believe it economy, for the extra manure that can be made by yarding them, will pay the extra feed. I mix lime with my compost, and plaster my corn, potatoes, and grass. I sort my potatoes before sale, and by that means save half a peck per bushel, which would be lost to me if not sorted. Finally, I cook every thing I give my hogs, and feed warm, and *keep warm.* A. T. Perkins.

Pretty Good Yield on an Acre.

Mr. Gideon Dawes, of Foxcroft, (says the Piscataquis Herald,) has raised the past season, from one acre of land, fifty bushels of good sound corn, ten bushels white beans, and six loads pumpkins. He estimates the value of the whole crop at $76—viz:

Corn, 50 bushels, at $1 per bushel,			$50 00
Beans 10	do.	1 do.	10 00
Pumpkins,			6 00
Corn fodder,			10 00
			$76 00

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

A large Pear tree in Indiana.

We have in our State, a pear tree so remarkable, that, if you have seen no notice of it, the following may be of some value. We heard of it from various gentlemen, and saw some notices in country papers, which interested us in gaining better information. He is an accurate man, and his account may be depended upon.

This tree, one foot above the ground, measures *ten feet* in circumference, and *six and a half feet,* at nine feet above the ground. The space covered by the branches, from outside to outside, is sixty-nine feet; that is, the circle formed by a line described around the ends of the branches, would be sixty-nine feet in diameter.

In the year 1834 it yielded one hundred and thirty-four bushels of pears; in the year 1839 it produced eighty bushels; and in the year 1840 it produced one hundred and forty bushels. In one other year, (but which year the account before me does not state,) it produced one hundred and thirty-eight bushels.

This tree grows about ten miles north of Vincennes, Knox Co., Indiana, and is said to have sprung from a seed planted some thirty-five or forty years ago, by a Mrs. Ockletree. The tree is a very rapid grower.

It is perfectly hardy, a constant bearer, and, I need not say, of an enormously productive kind.—The fruit is about the size of a turkey's egg; rating as to quality, with about the third grade of dessert pears. It is a fall; early fall pear. The accounts of the time between the planting of the seed and the bearing of this tree, vary from nine to fifteen years. The original owners are dead. We have the fruit growing in our nurseries, near town, and grafts may be sent, should any gentleman in your neighborhood desire it. I regret that the young man did not ascertain the height of the tree. I am respectfully, yours, H. W. BEECHER.

Indianapolis, September 29, 1842.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Hens' Eggs.

I notice in the Farmers' Cabinet for 4th mo., last, page 275, an inquiry as to the truth of the assertion, that hens' eggs which are *round* produce female chickens, and those which are *long* or pointed, produce males.

When a boy, I was in a situation to be able to indulge my fondness for fowls, and often raised chickens;—without ever having heard of the above facts, I discovered that the eggs which approached nearest to the roundness always produced females, and those which were pointed at one end always produced males—I acted accordingly, and always succeeded in obtaining females or males according as I wished.

After a lapse of a number of years, being in Philadelphia market, I happened to mention the fact to one who raised chickens for sale, and who preferred the males, because they grew larger—the information was received with some surprise; but I advised the person to try it, and afterwards was informed of the entire success of the experiment, all males being produced by selecting the long or pointed eggs. I since find the fact was mentioned by a writer over two thousand years ago. L. H.

Feeding Poultry.

Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *cæteris paribus,* twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world."

Experienced agriculturists tell us that all plants, whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of the north and south in order to admit the sun's rays every day on both sides of the row.—*Southern Planter.*

An Address to the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, by James M. Garnett, President.

Mr. Garnett has long been known to the Agricultural community as one of the most intelligent and zealous friends of our improved Agriculture in the United States. We have here an address from him full of practical good, and some interesting and useful details. We thought at first of giving only a few extracts; but we know of few things which we think would give more pleasure to our readers, and therefore we lay nearly the whole before them. His account of the farming in Delaware, is very highly instructive and exciting; and may have some tendency to elivate a little of that self-conceit, with which we at the north are too apt to appropriate all the skill and all the improvement to ourselves.

We are glad to see the opinion of Mr. Garnett on the subject of China Tree Corn and Rohan Potatoes. It requires some courage to state it; for as Dr. Franklin remarks, a man who goes against popular opinion or caprice "is like a man who spits against the wind and so spits in his own face." We fully agree with Mr. Garnett, that the China Tree Corn is a productive and valuable variety; and that the Rohan Potatoes, when raised in a suitable soil, for eating, in the scale of goodness, stands as high a 6 in 9. The extract on the subject of Education, from Mr. Mann's admirable oration, has already appeared in our columns.

This, my friends, is the 53d Anniversary of our Society; and I can truly say, that although time and other circumstances have done much towards wearing me out, I meet you with the same earnest desire which I have ever felt, to co-operate to the utmost of my power, in all your efforts to promote our cause. The longer I reflect on the various causes which have brought us as a community, to our present condition, the more thoroughly am I persuaded, that if any thing can restore us to what we once were, and might still continue to be, it will —it *must* be, increased devotion to scientific and practical husbandry—next to the moral and religious education of our whole people. Without this vital element of national prosperity, we may surpass all the Nations of the earth in agricultural skill and thrift; but we shall still fall most deplorably short of what we should and might be—the happiest of Nations, for none have ever yet possessed such numerous natural advantages as we do. Virginia has more than a full share of them; and shame, poverty, and utter degradation should be our lot, if we fail to improve them to the uttermost. Could my voice reach my brethren in our sister States, with any hope of its being regarded, I would urge the same doctrine upon them, as equally applicable to the respective situation and circumstances, and quite as important to their well being as to ours.

Importance of Experiments in Agriculture.

We may hang together as a Society, to the end of our lives, and may annually supply some flourish for a newspaper; but rely on it, my good friends, that we never shall do much else, nor ever accomplish a hundredth part of the good we might effect, until all our members, or a great majority of them who are cultivators of the soil, hold themselves in duty bound to make and report experiments once a year, in some one or more of the different branches of husbandry. None of them need to be on a large or expensive scale, the chief thing necessary being exactness and accuracy in noting all the attendant circumstances; and such experiments every farmer might make. All that would be necessary in reporting these and other matters would be a plain, simple statement of each individual's experience, during the year, in the management of his farm, omitting every thing that he believed to be well known to every body else, but stating carefully, whatever appeared to him to be worth noticing, and something of the kind occurs to almost every observant farmer almost every year of his life, if he follows his profession with a proper degree of assiduity and desire for improvement. To be without this feeling is to be destitute of one of the most essential traits of the agricultural character.

Amongst the various experiments which might be made on a small scale, and with very little expense, I will here mention two or three in regard to matters of the utmost importance to every farmer, although none that I have ever yet conversed with have formed any opinions about them which even approach to certainty. Such as each man does entertain, have generally no better foundation than, *he thinks so, becuuse he thinks so*, and in this self conceit he usually rests content. The experiments to which I allude are, first—by planting corn for two or three successive years, at various depths and distances, in different soils, to ascertain which is best. Second, to determine by a similar trial the best depth for covering wheat, and whether it is best to drill it, or to sow it broad cast. And lastly, to ascertain by repeated trials, the best state in which to apply putrescent manures—and which is best, to plow them in, or to use them as surface dressings. A great difference of opinion prevails on all these subjects; all are highly important, and yet, if there is any Virginia farmer who has ever given himself the trouble to use the only means to remove all doubts, it has never been my good fortune to meet with him. True it is that we can find many who speak very positively on all the subjects; but when we ask for the proofs of their opinions, they either can give none, or such only as any accurate experimenter would be ashamed to offer.

His own Experiments.

Permit me now to detail to you such experiments as I myself have made since we last met; although I regret to say, that they are fewer in number than they have been for some years past, and not particularly interesting. But I have deemed it a part of my duty annually to make some, and to report the results, if for no other purpose, at least, to set the example of doing what many of you might do with much better effect; for your means are more ample, and you have fewer "irons in the fire" than I have.

The first of my experiments was with corn. Of this most valuable of all our grains, I had 12 specimens sent to me from the Patent Office, under different names, although several of them were evidently of the same variety. But the samples were so small that the birds and the ground rats very soon demolished the whole, after they came up. By the way, this practice of sending to numerous individuals such very small samples of seed, defeats the end of distribution; for I myself know several who have not deemed it worth the trouble of sowing or planting them; whilst others, like myself, have had all their trouble for nothing. It would be far better not to distribute at all, since the present mode wastes nearly all the seeds, besides throwing away the labor of putting them up, and transmitting them; whereas if they were sent only to a few farmers and gardeners of established reputation, and in such quantities as to ensure a full trial, great benefit might and probably would result, both to agriculture and horticulture.

My next trial was in a small piece of garden ground, capable of producing 50 or 60 bushels of corn to the acre. It was made with a mixture of four varieties of our own large corns, including the twin corn, and the object was to ascertain whether any beneficial change would be made in either variety; although I expected none of very marked character, from this single experiment. Only two or three stalks had as many as 3 ears, although several had from 5 to 7 shoots; None of the ears were larger than those from which the seed was taken, but some slight change appeared in the quality. The twin corn evidently lost in the number of ears, yet it seemed to have gained a little in their size. A few stalks were left with the suckers on, but they produced not even a nubbin; and I will here remark, that I have never yet seen any proof that the practice of leaving corn unsuckered was a good one.—My other corn experiment, was with the China tree-corn. This is the third trial I have made of it.—Each time it was planted at the distance of four feet by three, but this time I left from two to four stalks in a hill; a few hills had five. The produce was greater in quantity, and better in quality—as the ears were larger; but they ripened, I think, somewhat later. Upon the whole, I have reason to believe that this variety of corn will prove a very valuable one, especially for such of our brethren as cannot be cured of their bad habit of selling their corn "too near," as their phrase is; for the Chinese tree-corn, in our climate, is fit to grind by the middle of August, if planted as early as we plant our common kinds.

Another of my experiments was with the wheat called "fly proof," but its only title to be so called —is, that it recovers better than other wheats from the depredations of this very destructive insect. It possesses another valuable quality—that of being less subject to rust than any other, except the two varieties of early May-wheat. But from these trials which I have made with it, I should say, that it is not so productive as either the purple or the blue straw (which is certainly a different kind, although some persons believe them to be the same) when they escape the rust, which they generally do with us. Heads of the purple straw produce about a sixth or seventh more grains than heads of the fly proof, of the same length, as I have ascertained by actual count and in land of equal quality; I have always noticed that the heads of the latter are no longer than those of the former kind. Of course, an acre of fly-proof must contain a sixth or seventh more heads than of the purple straw to produce equal. What we here call the fly-proof wheat is identically the same that the Delaware and Pennsylvania farmers call—"the Mediterranean;" as I have ascertained, not only by comparison of the heads and the grain, but by the information of some Delaware farmers who knew them to be the same. It is much cultivated in some parts of both States, has the same character that we give to the fly-proof —but some of their millers assert that it does not make as good flour as other varieties of wheat. The price of it I found to be the same in Delaware as that of other wheats.

Another experiment has lately been made with wheat, but by other gentlemen, which I think well worth communicating, as it unquestionably proves the incorrectness of an opinion now very prevalent—that the grain of wheat cut in the dough-state will be heavier, than that which is cut when perfectly ripe. This experiment was published in the October number of the Southern Planter, where all the particulars are stated with great exactness. It was made by five members of the Albemarle Hole and Corner Club; all these gentlemen of great respectability and unquestionable veracity. Each cut three parcels of wheat—one perfectly ripe, another in the dough-state, and a third in the milky-state. The two last were dried in the shade, and then compared both by weight and count with the wheat which had been cut when fully ripe. The result was that the wheat cut in the dough-state had lost between five and eight per cent, and that cut in the milky-state had lost between forty and fifty. This experiment suggests the propriety of making a similar one with corn, as opinion is now becoming common, that it is best to cut it up long before the grain becomes dry; by which practice, I believe, from the few trials that I have made, a considerable loss is annually incurred by all who follow it.

My last experiment was made with four varieties of the Irish potatoe, to wit,—the Mercer, the Chenango, the common round yellow kind and the Rohans. The latter kind much exceeded the others, both in size and quantity: and notwithstanding the numerous denunciations of them which I have seen in some of our agricultural papers, my own opinion of them, formed after three different trials,—is, that they are quite as good for table use, as several of our common kinds, although inferior to the Mercers, the Pink-eyes, and the Foxites; and are superior to them all for stock, inasmuch as they are more productive, and at least equally nutritious.—This last assertion, I acknowledge to be mere matter of opinion, but until an analysis is made of all our varieties of this valuable root, so as to ascertain certainly which is most nutritious, I think myself warranted in believing that the Rohans are at least equal in this respect to any of them. I shall never oppose my opinion to well ascertained facts; neither shall I ever surrender them to the mere speculative notions of any person, whatever, or to unfounded assertions; and such appears to me, to be most of the communications which I have seen in disparagement of the Rohan Potatoes.

His Tour of Observations in Delaware.

Among the methods to which I have lately resorted with a view to add something to our general stock of agricultural knowledge, was a short tour made in September last, through that portion of Delaware which lies immediately around the beautifully situated town of Wilmington. Four or five days were most agreeably spent in this excursion, and the results, so far as they regard Agriculture, I will here communicate, in the hope that they may prove acceptable to our Society, and may induce others to

make similar tours for the same purpose. My host was Dr. J. W. Thompson, President of the Agricultaral Society of New Castle County,—a Virginian by birth, and as much of a gentleman, both in conversation and manners, as the ancient Dominion ever produced, characterised too, by all that kind, cordial, genuine hospitality for which our good old State was once so justly celebrated. Under his guidance I visited the farms of the following gentlemen, beginning with his own: Messrs. Richardson's, Latimer's, Holcombe's, Hurlock's, Higgins', Reybold's and Tatnall's. On each of them I observed something worthy of notice, and remarked on all that the principle of blending the agreeable with the useful was as well developed as I had ever seen it in any other section of our country; all exhibited an appearance of plenty, comfort, and judicious arrangement.

Dr. Thomson's Farm, in Delaware.

The Doctor's own farm consists of about 600 acres, 150 of which are in peach trees, planted 20 feet apart, the fruit having become a staple-crop in Delaware, since the general failure of peach orchards in Jersey; and yielding enormous profits every hitting year. This farm presents a fine body of meadow land reclaimed by embankments along the Delaware, of which there are some thousands of acres, both above and below Wilmington, valued at from $100 to $200 per acre: and such lands are richly worth it, for they are naturally extremely fertile, not liable to sink by being cultivated, and secured from inundation. The usual rise and fall of the tide is here about 7 feet, which circumstance gives a value to their reclaimed marshes that ours can never be made to possess, as the ordinary ebb and flood tides of the Rappahannock do not differ more than 20 inches or 2 feet; whilst the marshes, to a great depth, consist almost entirely of vegetable matter not yet converted into soil. But to return to the Doctor's farm. His principal crops are corn, peaches and grass—with some wheat. His cows, also, of which he keeps from 80 to 100, chiefly of the Devon breed, yield him a considerable revenue as he annually sells about 100 veals, which are fattened for the Philadelphia market. On this farm I saw, and examined one of those large commodious Barns that afford room for all the farm produce, as well as the stock of every kind, in which our northern brethren so far surpass us to the south, that it is really surprising when we reflect upon it. For the simplest calculations of economy would instantly satisfy any one who would take the trouble to make them, that no better investment of money could possibly be made on a farm, than in such a barn as would protect every thing which could be injured by needless exposure to the weather. The saving of such shelters is very great in other respects. For instance, less than half the labor will suffice for feeding stock; much waste of their long forage and manure is prevented; less carting and wagoning is required; in-door work is always ready for bad weather; tools and implements are never to be searched for in different parts of the farm, nor labor lost by hunting up the searchers themselves, which I have often known to be the case with us, when Tom has been dispatched after Dick, and Harry after Tom, and so on, until nearly all the hands of the farm were in pursuit of each other, merely because the one thing wanted at the time, had been left, nobody could remember where.

J. Richardson's Farm.

On Mr. J. Richardson's farm there was every appearance of abundance and thrift that could be indicated by a large and full stack yard, an excellent and commodious barn, fat teams, and land in a high state of improvement.

J. R. Latimer's Farm.

Of Mr. J. R. Latimer's farm I had only a cursory view, (my visit being made late in the evening,) but I witnessed an ample preparation, at a distance, for the wheat crop, in a neat fallow with heaps of manure and lime on it. This is the common preparation here for wheat as a crop of oats generally follows the corn.

Mr. Latimer's lady appeared to be quite an enthusiast in regard to flowers, which taste I have always admired, as I have ever foumd it connected with good domestic habits. She has the best private green house that I have seen, and an excellent vegetable garden to which she seemed to be quite as attentive as to her flowers. From her I received a present of some black Spanish water-melon, which is said to be superior in flavor to any of our common kinds. She also gave me a few pods of a variety of Pepper which I have never seen before, and which she assured me was much stronger than any other kind yet known to us. It is of a bright yellow color, and is called (as she informed me,) the Scotch Bonnet. Should my seed come up next Spring, I shall take pains, if I live, to make both plants common amongst us.

[Remainder next month.]

Cultivation of Plants and Flowers.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO, NITRATE OF SODA, AND CHARCOAL.

The subjoined experiments from the Boston Transcript, on Manures, which are now exciting great attention, both in this country and abroad, deserve consideration as the experiments of one of the most intelligent Florists, Chemists, and Naturalists in the country, whose reports, when made by himself, may be relied on with implicit confidence:

THE PUBSIC CONSERVATORY.

We noticed in yesterday's paper, the peculiarly flourishing condition of this fine green-house, at the present season, having carefully examined on Saturday, the healthy growth of the plants, and the beauty of their blossoms. The whole establishment is worthy of far more attention from our citizens, than it has generally received; nor should the exotics of other climes in their careful cultivation, or the flowers which are indigenous to our own, be permitted to "exhale their fragrance on the desert air" of an unvisited floral dwelling, one admission to which is well worth the price of a dozen tickets. The house itself is kept in as good order as its peculiar construction will permit; the gallery of the great conservatory is fully stocked with rare climbing and pot plants, in pleasing variety; and the Stove-room is in an uncommonly flourishing state. Here may be seen hundreds of geraniums making fine progress, both rare and new specimens, together with many valuable tropical plants, all worthy of attention.

It is to this branch of the establishment that we wish particularly to direct the special observation of our readers, in addition to what we said yesterday of the general effect of the flowers upon the mere outward senses. The most interesting feature of this department (the nursery of Mr. Teschemacher, the efficient actuary employed by the proprietors) is the progress made by those plants which have been experimented upon with Guano, Nitrate of Soda, and Charcoal,—those of the former in particular. The effect of a small portion of Guano on Geraniums, Roses, and Camellias, is truly wonderful, as they stand side by side with numerous others of the same species, from which they were indiscriminately taken, a few months since, for the experiment. Roses which, when the Guano was first applied to them, were not more than four or five inches high, have now run up to the top of a three-feet trellis, and have there been cut off to check their growth; while those treated in the ordinary manner, with good potting earth, are not a quarter of the height of those on which the experiment was tried. Some of the Geraniums have luxuriant leaves, measuring seven and eight inches across. and the plant itself still growing rapidly. A Camellia, two years old, some six or eight inches high, has thrown a good flower, and, what is more singular, has a promising seed-pod well set.

These experiments by Mr. Teschemacher, are highly useful and important to professional and amateur Florists, conducted as they have been with great care and accuracy, and the effect being constantly watched. They may, in fact, be regarded as a test of the excellence of this new substance, as a permanent fertilizer; and they show most conclusively, that it possesses properties valuable as food for plants, which are not rapidly given off and exhausted, but are retained for a long time in the soil, to be used as the nature of the plant may require for its perfect maturity.

It is hoped that cultivators will avail themselves of an early opportunity to look at the result of these experiments, as seen in the plants that have been worked with this new and wonderful agent of vegetation. We feel confident that a useful lesson may be learned from them, which will be highly valuable in their future operations.

A Cincinnati Slaughter House.

Although we are not one of the number "who can look upon blood and carnage with composure," we accepted the invitation of Mr. Clearwater, a week or two since, to ride out and view his establishment at Brighton. And as an account of the wholesale manner in which hogs are killed and dressed at his place, will probably apply in its general details to all the others in this quarter, we have thought the description may prove interesting to distant readers.

The hogs are concentrated at this point from the Northern part of Kentucky, and from Ohio and Indiana. The slaughtering season generally opens about the beginning of December, with the hogs from Kentucky. They are driven through the city (the more corpulent being assisted on their pilgrimage up from the river by drays and wagons) out to Deer Creek and Brighton, where extensive pens and houses are erected for their accommodation.—The slaughter houses are generally long buildings, having a stout bench running nearly the whole length, beginning at the door.

At a small pen, where the door opens, three men are employed from daylight to dark in knocking down and dragging in the hogs, just inside the door, where one man is employed in nothing else through the day, but cutting their throats. Two scalders then pass them into the scalding tub, which holds 4 or 5 hogs at a time. Four scrapers then haul them out upon the aforesaid bench, scrape off their hair and bristles, and pass them along to six shavers, who finish cleaning them, and give them another remove to the off-bearers, who hang them up, and resign their charge to the wash downs. The entire hog has thus reached the end of its rapid journey from the pen. Its entrails are then delivered by the gutters to the gut cleaners, who make a selection of their charge, and pass certain parts to the pluck boy and to the fat washers, who are dilligently employed in preparing the raw material for the use of the soap boiler, candle maker, and other manufacturers of unctuous articles.

The hog, in the mean time, has been washed down thoroughly, and hung up in the dry house, where the dry house-man turns his (the hog's) tongue one side, and places a cob in his mouth to extend his jaws, and let the water drain off well. The hog then hangs quietly, till called for by the wagoner, who brings him into the city to be cut, packed, salted, and shipped to the ends of the earth.

In this manner Mr. C's establishment, for instance, has given daily employment to 40 hands, who have killed nearly 30,000 hogs. [The precise number we shall soon give in our tables.] Their greatest achievement was killing 827 hogs in one day, of a little over eight hours—at another time they killed in three days 2385—and at another in four days 2809. Thus the thing has been repeatedly done of killing and completely dressing more than one hog in a minute through the day.

The greatest order, economy, system and neatness prevail at these establishments. Every thing is turned to account; the bristles are all sold at 3 cents per hog, the hair at $1 per load, and the entrails to soap boilers at three cents per hog.

The proprietors of the slaughter houses, as a general rule, kill and dress the hogs for the bristles and offal. They are also at the expense of wagoning them into town, and delivering them at any pork house desired.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SETTING GATE POSTS.—An experienced carpenter, who has put up a great deal of fencing in his time, tells us, that he has found great advantage from reversing the posts, or setting them butt end upwards. He asserts that this simple arrangement will cause them to last doubly as long, and accounts for it by supposing that the pores of the wood are more closed and better protected from the moisture of the atmosphere, when their natural position is reversed.—*Southern Planter.*

LIQUID MANURE.—"Although from the writings of agricultural chemists, it has been proved that one pound of urine will produce a pound of wheat, how seldom do we see it preserved at all! A writer calculates, that as much manure is lost in the escape of urine, as would, if properly applied, have an effect equal to the whole of the lime, the rape dust and the bones that are used throughout England!"

Meteorological Observations,

MADE AT THE ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BY L. WITHERELL, FROM FEBRUARY 26, TO MARCH 26, 1843.

Lat. 43 deg. 8 min. Long. 77 deg. 51 min., west from Greenwich. Elevation above tide 500 feet. 8 miles south of Lake Ontario.

Day of month.	Therm. At sun rise.	Therm. 1½ h. afternoon.	Therm. 1 h. aft. sunset.	Means.	Barometer. At sun rise.	Barometer. 1½ h. afternoon.	Barometer. 1 h. aft. sunset.	Wind. Forenoon.	Wind. Afternoon.	Clouds. Kind— Forenoon.	Clouds. Kind— Afternoon.
26	27	38	25	29,16				NW	SE	snow	snow
27	22	29	21	22,66				NE	N	"	"
28	20	28	22	21,33				SW	W	"	clear
1	16	28	17	17,5	29,45	29,44	29,44	W	"	"	snow
2	7	22	13	14,16	,60	,62	,63	"	"	"	"
3	15	25	17	18,33	,56	,75	,75	"	"	"	"
4	14	24	15	16,5	,83	,72	,65	NW	"	"	clear
5	7	32	17	13,33	,70	,61	,61	"	NW	clear	"
6	9	28	19	15,83	,75	,72	,82	"	"	"	"
7	4	28	15	13,83	,91	,93	,88	W	"	"	"
8	5	31	9	20,5	,87	,59	,50	SE	E	cirrocum.	cirrostratus
9	20	35	23	27,	,70	,70	,70	W	NW	cirrostrat.	"
10	26	34	26	33,16	,49	,28	,65	SE	SE	snow	rain
11	32	34	23	26,83	,27	,44	,67	NW	NW	"	cumulus
12	14	15	9	28,16	,80	,85	,50	E	E	cirrus	stratus
13	20	30	22	26,	,45	,34	,24	SE	SE	snow	snow
14	11	22	16	23,5	,48	,29	,31	W	W	cumulus	clear
15	16	29	25	26,	,19	,38	,54	"	"	snow	cumulus
16	18	32	23	25,33	,60	,55	,20	SE	SE	cumulus	"
17	24	32	21	24,33	,15	,00	,14	NW	NW	snow	snow
18	16	31	21	22,66	,23	,20	,26	W	W	cumulus	cumulus
19	16	34	22	24,33	,20	,19	,20	"	"	"	"
20	18	36	22	24,83	,28	,29	,35	"	"	snow	"
21	15	34	20	22,66	,45	,33	,24	"	"	"	"
22	12	38	28	26,33	,28	,13	,10	S	"	stratus	snow
23	13	32	12	15,83	,16	,15	,20	NW	NW	snow	"
24	14	30	13	17,33	,40	,43	,40	"	W	cumulus	clear
25	6	38	18	22,16	,40	,28	,38	SW	"	"	snow

Range of Ther. for the month, 32 deg. Do. Bar. 28 of a deg.

The fall of rain and melted snow during the month of February, 1,62 inches. Do. 1842, 2,12 in. Do. 1841, ,21 in. Do. 1840, 1,37 in.

Mean temperature of February 1843, 18,11 degrees.
do. " 1842, 31,03 "
do. " 1841, 24,27 "
do. " 1840, 32,17 "

REMARKS.

FEB. 26.—Snow storm—real "North-easter."
FEB. 27.—Continues snowing.
FEB. 28.—Snows this morning—fair this afternoon.
MAR. 1.—Snows and continues stormy till the 4th.
MAR. 4.—Cleared off very fine this afternoon.
MAR. 5 & 7.—Fair—Aurora Borealis the evening of the 6th.
MAR. 8.—Solar halo.
MAR. 9.—Solar halo.
MAR. 10.—Snow and rain.
MAR. 11.—Snow in the forenoon—cleared off in the afternoon.
MAR. 13.—Snow.
MAR. 15.—Snow this morning—very blustering—snow badly drifted—worse than any time during the winter.
MAR. 17.—Began to snow last evening a little after sunset, and has continued thro' the day—about 7 inches has fallen.
MAR. 21.—Clear this evening—Comet's tail seen this evening between the hours of 7 and 9. It extended from the horizon to the constellation Orion.
MAR. 23.—A very cold and blustering day—one of the most tedious days we have yet had during the cold season.
MAR. 24 and 25.—Snow squalls in the afternoon of each day. The Comet's tail is seen every clear evening.

This, perhaps, has been one of the most remarkable winters since 1779 and 1780. During the winter referred to, they had snow every day for more than sixty days in succession: and during this time, I have been told, that it did not thaw enough to be perceived.

An old gentleman told me that on the 15th of April, 1780, he rode in a sleigh after a pair of horses "across lots, over fences, without the least inconvenience:" for, to us his own words, he said that he "saw not a rail during his ride." He then resided in the state of Connecticut. Don't let us be discouraged, for we have not seen any thing to equal this yet, and I think we shall not ey n this spring.

NOTE.—February 2, 1842.—Grasshoppers first seen—the buds of trees and shrubs swelling—weather like May.

FEB. 3.—Bugs and flies seen in the woods.
FEB. 5.—Heavy thunder shower last evening with hail—violets in blossom in the garden—lilacs putting out leaves.
MARCH 4.—Beautiful morning—pigeons seen to-day. Robins, blue birds and butterflies were seen yesterday. Earthworm came above the surface of the earth. Frogs first heard. White maple in blossom and covered with honey-bees.
MARCH 16.—Skunk's cabbage in blossom.
MARCH 19.—Farmers' plowing.
MARCH 23.—Elm and soft-maple in blossom.

I have copied this to exhibit the contrast between the present and the corresponding month of last year.

☞ Mr. BATEHAM'S 4th Letter from Ohio, on the mode of cultivating corn and fatting pork in that region, is necessarily deferred till the next number.

ROCHESTER PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat,	$0 78 a 81	Hay, ton,	$6 00 a 00	Eggs, doz.	12½ a00
Corn,	34 37	Wood, cord,	2 00	Tallow, lb.	7
Barley,	25 00	Salt, bbl.,	1 00	Beeswax,	25
Oats,	15 16	Hams, lb.,	4 4½	Wool,	20 30
Flour, (ext.)	3 75 4 00	Shoulders,	3	Sheep Skins,	25 50
Beans,	75 1 00	Pork, cwt.	3 00 3 50	Green H'ds, lb.	3
Peas,	38 50	Beef,	2 00 3 00	Dry Hides,	6
Potatoes,	13 18	Lard, lb.,	6	Calf skins, gr'n.	6
Clover's'd,	3 50	Butter,	8 10	do. dry,	12½
Timothy,	1 00	Cheese, cwt.	4 00 5 00		APRIL 1.

ATWATER'S PORTABLE STEAM GENERATOR.

STEPHEN ATWATER, of this city, has recently obtained a patent on his "Portable Steam Generator," noticed by the Committee of the Monroe County Agricultural Fair, in the December number of the Farmer. This useful machine is now being manufactured by T. M. & J. W. WARRANT, No. 18, South St. Paul Street, and single machines or county rights may be obtained by applying there or to ESMON HAINES, at the Rochester Seed Store, on most reasonable terms. February, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices to Readers—Town Associations—Pork—Lard Oil Manufactories in Rochester—Plowing in Egypt—Garden Memoranda for April—Encouraging—The Past and the Present, - 49

Productiveness of the White Sugar Beet—Premium Ox—Fruit Forest Trees—Progress of Horticulture in Indiana—Cayuga County—Mr. Randall's Address—Pure Milk, - - - - - - 50

Management of Agricultural Societies—Visit to Darius Comstock's Farm—Experiments in raising Corn, - - - - - 51

One Hundred Bushels of Corn to the Acre—Important to Silk-Growers—Open Feeding Best—Salt as a Manure, - - - - 52

Analysis of Manures—Wheat and Potatoes in France, - - - 53

Cultivation of Roots—Valuable Reading for Farmers, - - - 54

The use of Meteorological Observations—The Gale of November, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55

Constitution of Sweden Agricultural Society—Fancy Sketch, - 56

Letter from Missouri—Longevity—Remedy against Frost—Farmer's Associations in the West, - - - - - - - - - 57

David Thomas' Essay on Fruit Gardens, - - - - - - - 58-59

Curious Method of Planting Corn, - - - - - - - - - 60

Cultivating Potatoes at the South—New Method of Procuring Cabbage Plants—Cheap Paint—Productive Farm—Good Yield on an Acre—Large Pear Tree in Indiana—Hen's Eggs—Feeding Poultry, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 61

Mr. Garnett's Address—Importance of Experiments in Agriculture—Tour in Delaware, - - - - - - - - - - - 62

Cultivation of Plants and Flowers—Cincinnati Slaughter House—Setting Gate Posts—Liquid Manure, - - - - - - - 63

ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment has removed his stock of Seeds and Agricultural Implements from the old stand in the Arcade Hall, to No. 4 Front-street, where he intends enlarging his assortment and improving the business in all its departments. Having more spacious rooms the Proprietor intends keeping a full supply of the most approved kinds of Agricultural Implements, Machine Garden Tools, Books, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, mostly raised by himself the past season. The stock of Seeds purchased of M. B. Bateham have all been carefully tested by sowing, and none will be offered for sale but such as can be warranted genuine.

☞ FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING ROOTS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c., will be kept at the Store in their season. Orders for any variety or quality will be carefully attended to. Trees packed and labelled so as to insure their safety to any part of the United States and the Canadas—all warranted genuine and true as represented.

Rochester, N. Y., April, 1843. C. F. CROSMAN.

AGENTS FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

Fresh and Genuine Garden Seeds, raised principally by the proprietor, may be found at wholesale and retail at the following places. Also, orders received for Fruit Trees, and subscriptions for the New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal.

Buffalo,	*N. Y.*	W. & G. Bryant,
Lockport,	"	S. H. Marks, & Co.
Middleport,	"	J. Craig & Co.
Albion,	"	Swan & Cornell,
Medina,	"	J. & J. Craig,
Brockport,	"	H. Lathrop,
Scotsville,	"	Andrus & Garbutt,
Le Roy,	"	Tompkins & Morgan,
Batavia,	"	J. V. D. Verplank,
York,	"	Murphy & Whitney,
Attica,	"	R. & N. Wells,
Perry,	"	L. B. Parsons & Son,
Mount Morris,	"	R. Sleeper,
Genesco,	"	G. W. Wyman,
Canandaigua,	"	J. M. Wheeler & Co.,
Geneva,	"	Hemiup & Cone,
Waterloo,	"	Thomas McClintock,
Seneca Falls,	"	Haskins & Keeler,
Auburn,	"	T. M. Hunt,
Syracuse,	"	T. B. Fitch & Co.
Utica,	"	J. E. Warner,
Oswego,	"	D. Canfield,
Cazenovia,	"	A. Ford,
Hamilton,	"	J. A. Mott,
Palmyra,	"	Hoyt & May.

Rochester, February 1, 1843. C. F. CROSMAN.

AGENTS FOR THE NEW GENESEE FARMER.

☞ In addition to the numerous Post Masters, and other friends of agriculture, who have generously aided the circulation of this paper, the following gentlemen will receive subscriptions in their different towns and cities:

New York,	Geo. C. Thorburn,	(Seedsman,)
Albany,	Wm. Thorburn,	"
Troy,	Henry Warren,	
Lansingburgh,	John Bacon,	"
Boston, Mass.,	Little & Brown,	
" "	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,	
" "	Hovey & Co.	"
Worcester,	" Clarendon Harris,	
Lowell,	" D. Bixby,	
Salem,	" John M. Ives, Francis Putman,	

FRUIT TREES, ORNAM'TAL SHRUBS AND PLANTS, FLOWERING ROOTS, &c.

ANY variety or quantity of FRUIT TREES and NURSERY PRODUCTIONS will be forwarded to order, at the lowest market rates, with a liberal credit, if requested, when satisfactory references are given. Orders will be promptly attended to. Trees carefully packed, and every kind warranted true as represented. The friends and patrons of the Rochester Seed Store, and all who may wish to cultivate genuine Fruits, are requested to call and select, or address the Proprietor,

Rochester, N. Y., April 1, 1843. C. F. CROSMAN.

☞ Priced Catalogues, gratis, at the Seed Store, No. 4 Front-st.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN AND NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

They have also on hand a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House Plants, including Geraniums, Chinese Monthly Roses, Camellia, Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmines, Cactuses, &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and faithfully executed, and charges in all cases will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance may rely on having their articles securely packed, marked, and shipped, as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments, or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal.

Gardens and Pleasure Grounds will be laid out, in any part of the country, and skillful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the Proprietors, will either accompany their orders with a remittance, or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester or vicinity.

March 1, 1843. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

N. B.—Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties, and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only as were in a bearing state, and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested. Priced Catalogues will be forwarded, *gratis,* to all applicants—or may be had at the Seed Store, and at the Bookstores of D. Hoyt and Wm. Alling, Rochester. 2m

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, AND SHRUBS, AT THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., NURSERY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a choice collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and Hardy Shrubs, which have been cultivated with great care, and are of suitable size for transplanting this spring. Persons wishing a succession of Fruit, and not being familiar with the necessary varieties, by leaving the selection to the subscriber may depend upon receiving the most desirable assortment. In every such selection, QUALITY, and not the size of the trees, will be the rule adopted.

☞ For particulars see Catalogue, which may be had by application. Orders from a distance will be carefully packed and shipped according to directions Nursery, East North.-st., 3 miles North of Rochester. Office, 36 Front-street.

March, 1843. 3m SAMUEL MOULSON.

MONROE GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

THE Subscriber having become Proprietor of the above well known establishment, (lately occupied by ASA ROWE, Esq.,) begs to announce to the public, that there is now in condition for sale, a very extensive variety of the choicest and best descriptions of Fruit Trees; also, Ornamental Trees, Green-House Plants, &c. Great pains were taken by the late occupant to introduce the most celebrated kinds of Apple, Peach, and Cherry Trees; and those who fee, disposed to favor the subscriber with their orders, can rely upon having Fruit according to representation.

☞ Orders punctually and carefully attended to. A deduction suitable to the times, will be made from former prices.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready on the 8th inst., and may be had gratis, by applying at the Seed Store of C. F. Crosman, or to the subscriber. Greece, March 1, 1843. 3m FRANCIS TRYON.

J. HATCH'S SOWING MACHINES,

WILL now be manufactured in the shop of JOSEPH HALL, in this city, who is well known as a manufacturer of Thrashing Machines, and who, having the best of workmen and facilities for doing all such kinds of business, the work will therefore be done in a manner to warrant style, strength durability, and utility. Machines can be had at any time on short notice. The price will be Forty Dollars.

Many persons at a distance write me on the subject of my Machines, and give references to some friend of theirs in this city; upon the strength of whose integrity they expect me to send them a Machine, on trial, before I receive the pay. To such I would say—if their friend is worthy of my trust, they may use their own confidence in that friend, and get him to examine the Machine and inform them of its merits; and when the money shall be received, a Machine will be sent according to order. It is often inquired, by distant correspondents, whether the Machines cannot be sent in an unfinished state. To them I would say, it would be ruinous to my interest, and the promotion of the improvement I have so ardently toiled to accomplish.

☞ Rights of States, or Counties, are for sale on reasonable terms. All letters, post paid, will be answered without delay.

Rochester, March, 1843. J. HATCH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his real estate on North-Street, consisting of four acres of land, divided into TWENTY THREE BUILDING LOTS, worth from one to four hundred dollars each. Also a House and Lot on the same plot, worth six hundred dollars, with a first rate cellar, and a well of excellent water, and every way convenient for a small family. If not sold before spring, the house will be rented, in connexion with land enough for a Vegetable Garden for marketing purposes. Terms will be made easy to purchasers, and title indisputable. ERASTUS SHEPARD.

Rochester, January, '43.

PITTS' GRAIN SEPARATOR.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has left Albany and located in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where he will furnish his Machine, (Pitts' Separator,) to purchasers, in its most improved form. It will be furnished in combination with the Thrasher, or, if desired, in such form that it can be attached to the common thrashing machine JOHN A. PITTS.

Rochester, January, '43.

FROM THE POWER PRESS OF ERASTUS SHEPARD,
No. 22, State Street, Rochester, sign of the Daily Evening Post.
☞ All kinds of Book and Job Printing done promptly.